# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

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## DASHED TO PIECES.

**Eighteen Indians Carried Over the Falls of the Yellowstone River—The Whole Party Meet with Instant Death.**

A correspondent of the Helena (Montana Territory) *Herald*, writing from the Old Militia Camp, on the Yellowstone river, under date of May 11, tells the following terrible story:—

A party composed of Jules Farrar, Pierre Bernard, Ike Hedges, George Henden, a Crow Indian, and the undersigned, left this place on the 13th of March, for a trip to the almost unknown falls of the Yellowstone.

On the 2d of April, about 10 A. M., we halted at the base of some foot-hills, there being some signs of gold, and commenced sinking a hole. We had not proceeded long with our work before we were startled by seeing our Crow Indian running swiftly towards us. He reported a small band of Indians, known as Sheep-eaters, distant about four miles above, and in the same canon. We felt no great uneasiness, however, knowing full well that, with our improved fire-arms, we would be enabled to overcome fifty of the sneaking red devils.

The same night our pack-horses, three in number, were run off by the "Sheep-eaters;" we started in pursuit before daylight, and the sun was not more than fifteen minutes high when we struck their trail. From the appearance of the same, it was evident that they had at least four hours the start of us. Upon questioning our guide we ascertained that the valley we were in, and which their trail followed, was bordered on both sides by precipitous mountains, and there was no possible mode of egress save by the upper end of the valley, which opened to the Yellowstone but a short distance above one of the falls.

No sooner was this information elicited than away we sped in pursuit. After nearly three hours' sharp riding we came upon the band, and in such a manner as to cause us some surprise, about midway in the stream, where could be seen a hastily constructed raft, composed of driftwood joined together by thongs made of buckskin and buffalo robes. Upon this strange craft were seen in the centre thirteen braves, while five squaws were essaying to paddle the unwieldy craft to the opposite shore, with pieces of bark as substitutes for paddles. Our pack horses were in the river, as also were the Indian ponies. Four of the latter reached the opposite shore.

This strange sight bursting upon our view rendered us, for the time being, incapable of action. At a glance we could see that they were gradually going down stream, despite the efforts of the squaws, and although our senses for the moment forsook us, the sharp crack of a rifle and the yell of a "Sheep-eater" told that the equanimity of our Crow guide was well preserved. At this juncture Pierre Bernard shouted out, "For God's sake, boys, don't murder them; they are bound to go over the falls." We looked, and a sight met our gaze which was fearfully impressive.

The raft having been caught in an eddy, not a vestige of it was to be seen, it having sunk several inches below the surface, and the Indians seemed to be like so many weird spirits floating on the rushing waters. One of the Indians rose, and bending his bow shot our Crow through the arm. The shot was returned, and again a yell of pain was heard proceeding from a "Sheep-eater." Bernard then told the Crow, in his own dialect, to stop firing, but he paid no attention to the command. Again he raised his rifle, but a lariat skilfully thrown by Pierre held him fast. The scene now presented was one which those who witnessed will not forget to their dying day.

The mid-channel in which they were now swiftly gliding down seemed to be clear of obstructions, while on either side jagged rocks peered out from the foaming water. When about fifty yards below where we were standing, an old Indian arose and stood erect in the centre of a circle of braves. He spoke a few words, turned his face towards the sun, and seemingly bade it farewell; then, wrapping his robe around him, he sat down. The squaws immediately flung their pieces of bark into the river, threw themselves on the submerged raft, and commenced pulling out their long tresses, in the meanwhile screaming and howling more like demons than human beings.

Indians seated in the circle shook hands, and then commenced wailing their always mournful death-song. Nearer, nearer they approached the fearful abyss; still not a movement was perceptible on the part of the braves. They sat as immovable as statues, and did not quake with fear at the near approach of the King of Terrors. As they shot swiftly down the stream, our party instinctively raised our hats while looking at them, and I doubt if there was one, except the Crow, who did not show signs of visible emotion.

How singular, was it not? Before us were our enemies, who but a short time ago we would have gladly killed in a fight, but now whose near approach to death touches our very hearts with mingled feelings of tenderness, sorrow, and pity. A few moments, and wonderful to state, the raft, without losing a single piece, goes intact, with its freight of life, over the awful brink and into the mouth of death.

We turn from the spot with indescribable feelings. As we take our last look at the treacherous stream, where eighteen mortals passed from life to death, we discern hovering over the fatal precipice two large eagles, whose screams resound above the noise of the waters. The roar of the cataract and the eagles' screams—what a fit requiem for these departed red children!

## BURIED IN RUINS.

**Five Persons Buried by a Falling Wall in Charleston—One of them Killed and the Others Severely Injured.**

The Charleston *Courier* of June 1 gives the particulars of a shocking disaster in that city which happened on the afternoon of the previous day. For several weeks workmen had been engaged in clearing out the debris of a building which had been destroyed by fire last November, and preparing for its reconstruction. The north wall was to all appearances sound and substantial, and the contractors intended to allow it to remain. It stood two stories high. Everything being prepared, the workmen were engaged yesterday afternoon in erecting a scaffold around it preparatory to putting in new joists. At 4 o'clock the scaffold was erected and four or five men working on it, when the terrible calamity occurred. Without any premonitory symptoms the wall tottered and fell, carrying the doomed men along with it; and the reverberating crash and clouds of dust that arose spread a panic through the street. Persons in the neighborhood at once went to the assistance of the victims of the disaster. In the centre of the lot they discovered the body of a colored laborer and quickly removed the bricks from around him. He was still breathing when they discovered him, and upon freeing his head and pouring water on it he appeared to revive a little. It was found impossible to remove him, however, inasmuch as a heavy beam lay with crushing force across his back. A saw was at length procured, the beam sawed in two, and the dying man released from his awful position. A son of the superintending bricklayer was found almost in a dying condition, covered up with bricks, and so badly injured that he was not expected to recover. Another colored laborer was also so badly injured that death was expected. When the wife of the laborer who was killed reached the scene the knowledge of her husband's death was not yet made certain. The breath had already left his body, however, when the unfortunate woman filled the air with her shrieks. She was taken away by some of her friends, to all appearances a raving maniac.

## CUBA.

**General Banks' Forthcoming Report—What he Says on the Duty of the United States.**

It seems to be understood that the long-promised report of General Banks on Cuba will not be submitted to the House of Representatives until next Monday week. But if by that time the report be not made, then both Voorhees and Logan will make a regular onslaught and demand that the House give consideration to the subject then and there.

The report is very lengthy and elaborate, and discusses the rise and progress of the insurrection in detail, as well as the relations of the island to Spain and to the United States. On the subject of the duty of the Government of this country, the report says:—

What then, is the duty of the United States? Clearly to recognize the actual condition of affairs, and to take such measures as are prescribed by the laws of nations for the protection of our rights until peaceful, permanent government can be established. It is no longer a "civil commotion," as it has been hither regarded by the United States, nor a mere "domestic question," as it is represented by the Spanish Government. It is protracted and atrocious civil war. A civil commotion is directed against individuals or against civil magistrates. It may reach the standard of seduction or insurrection, in which a sovereign may be disobeyed; but it is still a crime to be suppressed and punished by State authority, without intervention and without affecting rights of foreign governments. A civil war, on the contrary, is a contest of arms between a part of the citizens on one side and the sovereign or those who obey him on the other, in regard to which the action of foreign governments may become absolutely necessary. "It is sufficient," Vattel says, "that the malcontents have some reason to take up arms in order that the disturbance should be called civil war, and not rebellion." (Vattel, liv. 3, ch. 18, 290-295.) The people of Cuba present the best reasons for the contest they urge. It has every claim to the sympathy and support of the friends of liberty, equality, and justice. It is a race struggling for independence—an enslaved people contending for liberty—a nation fighting for national existence. The contest in which they are engaged has all the attributes of barbarous and bloody civil war, aggravated by the disorders and crimes of anarchy. Our first duty is to treat it as war, and in accordance with the laws of nations to declare and maintain in regard to the parties engaged therein a strict and impartial neutrality. "A civil war," Vattel says, "is when a party arises in a State which no longer obeys the sovereign, and is sufficiently strong to make head against him, or when, in a republic, the nation is divided into two opposite factions, and both sides take up arms. * * * Civil war breaks the bonds of society and of the Government. It gives rise in the nation to two independent parties, who acknowledge no common judge. They are in the position of two nations who engage in strifes, and, not being able to reconcile them, have recourse to arms. The common laws of war are in civil wars to be observed on both sides. The same reasons which make them obligatory between foreign States render them more necessary in the unhappy circumstances where two exasperated parties are destroying their common country. When a nation becomes divided into two parties absolute and independent and no longer acknowledge a superior, the State is dissolved, and the war between the two parties is the same in every respect as a war between two nations. The obligations of observing the common law of war is, therefore, absolutely indispensable to both parties and the same which the law of nature obliges all nations to observe between State and State." (Vattel, Droit des Gens, liv. 3, ch. 18, 290-295). "When a part of a State takes up arms against the government, if it is sufficiently strong to resist its action and to constitute two parties of equally balanced forces, the existence of civil war is thenceforward determined." If the conspirators against the Government have not the means of assuming this position their movement does not pass beyond a rebellion. A true civil war breaks the bonds of society by dividing it, in fact, into two independent societies. It is for this consideration that we treat of it in international law, as since each party forms, as it were, a separate nation both should be regarded as subject to the laws of war. This subjection to the law of nations is the more necessary in civil wars, since these by nourishing more hatreds and resentments than foreign wars, require more the corrective of the law of nations in order to moderate their ravages." (Riquelme, Elements de Derecho Publico, cap. 14 tom. 1, p. 172.) "When a faction is formed in a State, which takes up arms against the sovereign, in order to wrest from him the supreme power, or impose conditions on him, or when a republic is divided into two parties which mutually treat each other as enemies, this war is called civil war. Wars frequently commence by popular tumults, which in nowise concern foreign nations; but when one faction or party obtains dominion over an extensive territory, gives laws to it, establishes a government in it, administers justice, and, in a word, exercises acts of sovereignty, it is a person in the law of nations; and however so much one of the two parties gives to the other the title of rebel or of tyrant, the foreign powers which desire to maintain their neutrality ought to consider both as two States, independent as respects one another, and other States who recognize no judge of their differences." (Bello Principios de Derecho International, cap. 10, p. 267.)

M. Phillimore, in his work on international law, which is of the highest authority, says:—"There is no proposition of law upon which there exists a more universal agreement of all jurists than that the virtual and *de facto* recognition of a new State (recognizing the commercial flag and sanctioning the appointment of consuls to its ports) gives no just cause of offense to the old State, inasmuch as it decides nothing concerning the asserted rights of the latter." He makes a distinction between the "virtual" recognition of a new State by admitting its commercial flag and the appointment of consuls and the formal recognition by sending ambassadors and entering into treaties with the new State by foreign powers, which should not be done until after "a practical cessation of hostilities," though it does not demand a "perfect and undisturbed internal tranquility" within its borders. This would, in fact, be an admission of the competency of the new powers to negotiate and contract engagements under the law of nations. (Phillimore's International Law, vol. 2, pp. 17-22.) In case of revolution, Wheaton says:—"The civil war does not necessarily extinguish the existence of the sovereign or parent State, but that, until the revolution is consummated, while the civil war, involving a contest for the government, continues, other States may remain indifferent spectators of the controversy, still continuing to treat the ancient Government as sovereign and the government *de facto* as a society, entitled to the rights of war against its enemies as may espouse the cause of the party which they believe to have justice on its side. In the first case the foreign State fulfils all its obligations under the law of nations, and neither party has any right to complain, provided it maintains an impartial neutrality." (Part 1, ch. 2, 6.) And again he says:—"It has already been stated that while the contest for the sovereignty continues and the civil war rages other nations may remain passive, allowing to both contending parties all the rights which war gives to public enemies, or may acknowledge the independence of the new State, forming with it treaties of amity and commerce, or may join in alliance with one party against the other. In the first case neither party has any right to complain so long as other nations maintain an impartial neutrality and abide the event of the contest." (Wheaton, Part 1, ch. 2, 10).

Such, continues the report, are the views of modern jurists. In the late civil war in America all the nations of Europe recognized and acted upon this doctrine. Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Portugal, Denmark, Prussia, Russia, Spain and Great Britain issued proclamations declaring their neutrality, and setting forth regulations for the government of their subjects. Our Government protested against the manner in which some of these declarations were made, and against the manner in which they were executed, but it never denied the right of any government to declare its neutrality in any contest.

## RATHER ROMANTIC.

**A Young Lady Declines to Marry against her will, and stands a Suit for Expenses—Another Lover pays the bill and secures the Disputed Sweetheart.**

The Pittsburg *Commercial* regales its readers with the following romance:—

The old and time-worn adage that truth is stranger than fiction was strikingly exemplified in a case before a Penn street alderman yesterday. The story, as nearly as it can be ascertained, is about as follows:—Three years ago a German family residing in a small country town in the interior of the Fatherland decided to move to this country. They were poor, and had not sufficient means to transport the entire family, and it was decided that the eldest daughter, a charming young lady of some seventeen summers, should be left among their friends while the rest of the family tried to seek their fortunes in the new world. A young man who had for some time been paying his addresses to the young lady in question thought that the golden opportunity for him to win her hand had at length arrived, and so he made an offer of marriage, consulting only the old gentleman, and telling him that he was devoted to the daughter, and would not only accompany the family to America, but would bear the entire expenses of the young lady. The offer was accepted, and the young lady promised in marriage. The family, accompanied by the young gentleman, came on to Pittsburg, and the young man here left them to seek his fortunes in the West, going to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with the intention of returning at an early day to claim his bride. Circumstances prevented him from returning until one day last week, when he came back and claimed the hand of his fair—well, we will call her Christina. But, alas! for his expectations, the young lady had given her affections and plighted her troth to another in the shape of one of the workmen in a rolling mill in the Ninth ward. Enraged at this sudden gloom cast over his prospects, the young man sought the aid of the law and determined that if he could not marry the young lady he would at least be compensated for the expenses he had been to in bringing her to America. So he commenced a civil suit for money expended in bringing the fair Christina to America. Among the items in the bill were the passage money, pay for four tickets to New York theatres, and sundry bottles of wine and glasses of the "good old lager beer." The bill which he presented footed up $205, and he said to Christina, "settle this bill or marry me." She decided to let the case come before the alderman and have a hearing. At the hearing an acute attorney who had been engaged for the young lady questioned the young man closely, and the bill of damages was reduced to $42. Still the anxious young man insisted that the bill should be paid, or matrimony ensue. At this point the Pittsburg lover, whom the young lady really wished to marry, stepped up and paid the $42, and, as a result, there will probably soon be a wedding.

## HELMBOLD'S DASHING DRAG.

**The Stir that is to be Created on the Sea-side this Season by the Man who Knew how to Advertise—Fisk's new Rival—Down Broadway Next Monday.**

Dr. H. T. Helmbold will be out in gorgeous array this season at Long Branch in his new six-in-hand drag phaeton. The drag is capable of seating eight persons besides the outriders, for whom there is a handsome double seat attached to the rear of the vehicle. The inside is superbly finished, the cushions and linings being of costly drab serge, trimmed with silk bread lace.

The body, though massive, is strictly after the latest English models, but is not as cumbersome. It is painted a rich wine-color. The mouldings, which give the graceful outlines to the exquisite design, are finished in gold, relieved with beautiful edgings of carmine. The wheels and running gear are colored in the same shade of carmine, striped in black and gold, and bordered with delicate lines of drab. The trappings, lead bars, pole hoods, sockets, and fastenings for the leaders display the finest workmanship. They are all forged, and burnished, and heavily plated with gold. Suspended to the outriders' seat is a neat and novel arrangement for carrying the extra lead bars.

The side lamps for this luxurious turnout are of an entirely new pattern, of the finest workmanship, and add wonderfully to the gorgeousness of the equipage. On the panels of the carriage, in gold, shaded with a delicate tinge of crimson, is the monogram H. T. H., very artistically designed. A very important feature in the construction of the drag is a brake, used by the driver with ease by the slightest pressure of the foot, so that the high-spirited team, in case of accident, can at once be checked. The works of this novel brake are neatly concealed from view.

The whip is considered the finest knotted thorn in An er.ca. The liveries of the coachman and outriders, who are black as ebony, will be in proper accordance with the magnificence of the phaeton, and comprise black silk hats, green coats, drab pants, and top boots. They will cost over $2000. With its appurtenances, the carriage will involve an expenditure of not less than $30,000.

The harness is very richly gotten up. It is made of black leather with enamelled fastenings, and is in gold and decorated with bullion, fringed rosettes, and gold monograms. The chain bracelet fronts, chain martingales, gag runners, frogs, and crests are of Prince's metal, very highly polished. The carriage was made by the Messrs. Brewster.

The horses are picked thoroughbreds from Dr. Helmbold's celebrated stud. They are all blood bays, and will be driven by Thomas, who is said to be one of the best handlers of a six-in-hand in the country.

This splendid establishment, when ready for the road, will cost over $50,000. The whole will doubtless prove a formidable rival in point of beauty and artistic taste to that superb six-in-hand owned by Colonel James Fisk, Jr. On Monday afternoon the stylish turn-out is to be driven down Broadway to the Astor House, and to Wall street.

It is said that the gallant and indefatigable Colonel of the Ninth will add an additional pair of horses to his elegant equipage on taking the beach at Long Branch, when he will drive eight-in-hand.

## LIFE IN TEXAS.

**The Robbery of a United States Revenue Collector by His Own Escort.**

The telegraph some days ago announced the robbery of Collector Kearney in Texas by an escort of Federal troops which had been furnished him for protection. The Corpus Christi *Advertiser* gives the following particulars of this daring and unusual case of highway robbery:—

Mr. Kearney was returning from a collecting tour on the Rio Grande. At Laredo he was furnished an escort of six men, from Company C, Fourth Cavalry, under charge of a sergeant named Philip Conover. The men were highly recommended by the commanding officer at Laredo for their efficiency and trustworthiness. The collector had in his ambulance Government funds amounting in the aggregate to $17,455·50; also, a sack said to contain $2000 in gold, consigned to Mr. P. Doddridge by Mr. Saunders, of Rio Grande City, and a sack containing $240 in gold, belonging to Mr. Doddridge.

Messrs. Mitchell and Doddrige stopped at Rancho Rendado on the night of the 5th, the guests of the proprietor of the rancho. The collector drove out about a mile and a half to obtain grass for his jaded animals. Nothing unusual occurred that night. Guards were posted as usual.

The next morning, at about half-past six o'clock, Sergeant Conover, as soon as the men had breakfasted, ordered them to saddle up and take their horses to the rancho for water. He also ordered Fogg's servant to take the four ambulance horses along too, and said the men would assist him. He detained a private named Jackson.

No sooner were the men gone than the two ruffians surprised the collector and Fogg. The collector was sitting on the ambulance, when Jackson seized his pistol lying behind him, and, presenting a carbine at his head, ordered him to get out of the ambulance, and exclaimed, "If you resist I'll kill you."

Fogg was ordered at the same moment, by the sergeant, to the end of the ambulance tongue, with a similar assurance. Sergeant Conover then proceeded to rip open the money-bag and secure the money. He had provided himself with a stout sack, which he filled with gold. Most of the silver, some $3878, being too bulky, was left behind. The robbers cursed and threatened roundly while they were securing their booty.

Conover mounted his horse, rode up, informed Jackson he would relieve him, pointed his own carbine at the collector's head, and allowed Jackson to reach his own horse and mount. Both then backed their horses a short distance, then wheeled and fled. The two robbers had very fine horses, the best in the party.

## THE PIEGANS.

**Since the Massacre—Their Anxiety for Peace—Further Particulars of their Punishment.**

A letter from Fort Shaw, dated May 13, says:—

The accuracy of the following particulars respecting the Piegan massacre and its effects is vouched for by a Jesuit priest, Father Devereaux, who comes from the Blackfeet Indians, among whom he has been living for nine years. They have sent him hither to ascertain the intentions of our Government towards them. They are afraid of new expeditions against them, and are very anxious for peace. Father Devereaux brings a letter praying for it, and signed by all the band chiefs of the Piegans and Bloods. He takes deep interest in the Blackfeet nation—to which these tribes belong—called by themselves People of the Plains. He has reduced their language to writing, and had the Bible and other books printed in it. Being thus identified with them, as their friend, his testimony relating to the blow struck the Piegans last winter is worthy of consideration. All who escaped at that time went directly to the principal Blackfeet camp on Belly river, north of our line, where the priest was. He took pains to ascertain exactly who of them were killed. He knows them all by name. You will see that his report differs somewhat from that of the Indian Agent. The latter says that of the 173 we killed, only 33—except mere children—were males, and most of them were either too old or too young for warriors. Father Devereaux says that there were in the camp one hundred and thirty-two warriors, of whom ninety-six were killed and thirty-six escaped. The agent states that the camp had been stricken with smallpox, and that the deaths were then five or six daily. Father Devereaux says that no death from smallpox had occurred in the camp, and that it did not appear among the refugees until four days after they reached Belly river. It is Father Devereaux's opinion that the effect of this blow upon the Piegans is salutary, and that it prevented serious trouble this spring. He says the young men of the Piegans intended plundering and killing. Older chiefs had tried in vain to control them. Those chiefs lost authority and fell into contempt. The success of our arms has changed all that. He says, moreover, that the men killed were those who had caused the trouble.

## GENERALITIES.

**Death of Nathaniel Willis.**

This venerable gentleman, the father of the late N. P. Willis, and the celebrated American "Fanny Fern," died in Cincinnati on Monday at the advanced age of ninety years. In the year 1800 Mr. Willis established the *Eastern Argus* in Portland, Maine; sold it some years afterward, and edited in 1816 the Boston *Recorder*, a religious paper of a high moral standard. Mr. Willis was connected with several other papers and periodicals during his long career. He was universally respected for his kind and gentle manners, and his unassuming deportment won him many friends.

**An Illinois Madstone.**

A correspondent of the Carlinville (Ill.) *Democrat* sends to that paper an account of the madstone owned by Mr. Tribble, of Piasa, in this State. This stone is about four inches long, and about three-quarters of an inch through, and tapers to a point. In color it is green and black striped. It was brought from Kentucky, where it was originally found, and has cured over thirty persons. The operation is simply to soak the stone in sweet milk, and apply it to the sore as long as it will stick. After it has fallen off it is soaked in salt and water, and applied again. The stone is valuable, the owner having refused $1000 for it.

**The Maine Senatorship.**

Charles P. Kimball, of Portland, is named for the Democratic candidate for United States Senator from Maine. Mr. Kimball is a successful business man, who has taken little part in politics. Last year he was made chairman of the Democratic State Convention, and was unanimously nominated as candidate for Governor, but he declined the offer on the spot. He is a young man, personally popular, and is undoubtedly now put forward to influence in a measure the elections for Representatives to the Legislature, upon whom the choice of a United States Senator depends.

**Brigham Young's Wealth.**

The Utah *Reporter* denies the exaggerated stories of Brigham Young's wealth that have been circulated in the papers. It thinks the report that his wealth amounts to seventy millions "was started to obtain credit for goods purchased for 'Zion's Co-operative Store,' and that the bottom will fall out of that enterprise before a great while. While Brigham has plenty of money, no doubt, it is not in a shape which his creditors can make available for his debts. When he built the road from Ogden to Salt Lake City he had not the means to equip it, nor even to pay the 'poor slaves' who graded it for him, and could not spike down the rails which were purchased on security from the Union Pacific."

## *FROM EUROPE.*

**This Morning's Quotations.**

LONDON, June 3—Noon.—Consols for money 93, and for account 93¼. American securities firm. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 89¾; of 1865, old, 88½; of 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 86½. Stocks firm. Erie Railroad, 18¾; Illinois Central, 110; Great Western, 29½.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—Noon.—Cotton dull. Middling uplands, 10⅛@10⅜d.; middling Orleans, 11d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8000 bales. The sales of the week have been 51,000 bales, including for export 4000 and for speculation 5000 bales. The stock on hand is 609,000 bales, including 327,000 bales of American. The receipts of the week have been 46,000 bales, including 21,000 bales of American.

PARIS, June 3.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 74f. 90c.

ANTWERP, June 3.—Petroleum opened quiet.

**This Afternoon's Quotations.**

LONDON, June 3—2 P. M.—Consols, 92¾ for money and 93⅛ for account. American securities quiet. Stocks dull.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—2 P. M.—The stock of cotton afloat is estimated at 329,000 bales, of which 136,000 is American. Red Western wheat, 8s. 6d.; red Winter, 9s. 4d. The receipts of Wheat for the last three days have been 7500 quarters, of which 5000 quarters were American. Cheese, 68s. 6d.

## THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

"The Government market was strong at the opening in sympathy with the firmer tone of the gold market, but became heavy at noon on account of the large offerings to the Government at the Sub-Treasury. They lost this feeling later in the day, and closed strong at the highest prices of the day.

"The foreign exchange market was steady, and after the steamers dull. Rates for continental bills show firmness, at a slight advance.

"The gold market was strong but very dull. The extreme fluctuation in the price was only a quarter per cent. The large shipment of specie to-day had little effect. The summer-export of specie seems to have been discounted, while the operators for a decline are selling quite confidently on the outcome of $35,000,000 of gold from the Treasury a few weeks hence in payment of the July interest on the public debt.

"In the gold loan market the rate ranged from three per cent. for carrying to flat for borrowing. The Hermann, for Europe, took out $400,000 in specie—$350,000 in gold bars and $50,000 in silver."

—There is talk of a grand army reunion of all Wisconsin regiments in Milwaukee on the Fourth of July.

## SECOND EDITION

### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### The Proceedings of Congress.

### Voting on the Income Tax

### Rate Reduced to 3 Per Cent.

### The Vote—115 Yeas to 78 Nays.

### Exemption Placed at $2000.

### The Vote—138 Yeas to 52 Nays.

## *FROM WASHINGTON.*

**A New Bank Check Stamp.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has approved a design for a new two-cent stamp to be imprinted on blank paper by the American Phototype Company, of New York. The stamp contains a limitation clause, "good only for bank check." Stationers, dealers in paper, and all others who may wish to have this stamp imprinted on blank paper for sale, are required to deposit the face value of the stamp with the Treasurer of the United States, or with any sub-Treasury or designated depositary, and send the duplicate certificate of deposit to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. An order will then issue upon the stamp agent in New York to cause to be imprinted on such paper as may be presented for that purpose the number of stamps paid for. The price to be paid to the Phototype Company for such imprinting is to be such as may be agreed upon between the Phototype Company and the parties ordering the work, but in no case is it to exceed one cent for each impression containing not less than six stamps.

The paper is not furnished by the Government, but may be purchased in market wherever the person wishing the stamps chooses to buy it. It is the purpose of the Commissioner to approve stamps of other denominations to be imprinted in the same way, to meet the demand of the public. By this means persons doing business remote from New York may have their checks, drafts, etc., printed at home at their local printing office, and the public who use the same may be saved the trouble of affixing adhesive stamps thereto.

**The Taxation of New York Central and Hudson Scrip.**

The Commissioner and Solicitor of Internal Revenue deny the truth of the telegram sent hence yesterday, that a decision had been made that the special tax of two and a half millions must be made in New York Central and Hudson scrip, new issue. The Supervisor for New York has been instructed to investigate affairs before a decision can be reached upon the subject.

## CONGRESS.

**FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.**

**Senate.**

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Mr. Kellogg, from the Committee on Commerce, reported resolutions for the appointment of a committee of five by the President of the Senate, whose duty it shall be to consider the whole subject of redeeming the alluvial lands on the Lower Mississippi from overflow by a complete levee system, and what action Congress shall take to promote this object; said committee to sit during the recess of Congress, to report by bill or otherwise, and to employ a clerk. Adopted.

Mr. Pomeroy, from the Committee of Public Lands, reported with amendments a bill to extend the provisions of the Pre-emption laws to the Territory of Colorado, and for other purposes.

**House.**

Mr. Wood presented the petition of tobacconists of New York in favor of equal taxation on tobacco.

Mr. Cullom, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to amend the act of 4th May, 1870, so that writs of error shall be allowed from decisions of the Probate Courts to the Supreme Courts of the Territories, in the same manner as before the passage of the act. Passed.

Mr. Sheldon (N. Y.), from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill directing the Secretary of State to cause the remains of E. M. Saulinier, late United States Consul at Vera Cruz, to be removed to New York. Passed.

Mr. Davis asked leave to report a joint resolution to indemnify John Graham for the detention of his three steamships in the harbor of New York by the President's neutrality order. Objected to.

Mr. Beaman, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendment to the bill making appropriations for mileage and compensation of members, etc.

The Senate amendment makes an additional appropriation of $1,400,000 for deficiency in the appropriation for collecting the revenue from customs, and of $20,000 for payment of fees to special counsel in cases where the United States are parties in interest.

After interpellations by Messrs. Brooks, of New York, and Farnsworth, and explanations by Mr. Beaman, the amendment was concurred in. Yeas, 116; nays, 45.

Mr. Winchester offered a resolution declaring that the House of Representatives learns with profound regret and disapproval the gross violation of the great principle of religious liberty by some of the people of the province of Roumela, in Turkey, in their late persecutions and outrages against the Israelites, and expressing the earnest hope that they shall speedily cease.

Mr. Schenck wished to know whether there was any authority for it except a little paper laid on the desks of members this morning. The House had been hoaxed two or three times in the case of the City of Boston, etc. He moved the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and it was so referred.

The House then took up the bill to reduce internal taxes.

Butler, of Massachusetts, from the reconstruction committee, rose to report the Georgia bill.

The Speaker decided that that bill was of no higher privilege than the bill now occupying the attention of the House.

Mr. Butler moved that the tax bill be set aside. The motion was rejected.

The Speaker announced that according to the order made yesterday, the vote would first be taken on the various amendments to the sections relating to the income tax.

Eldridge and Beck contended that the vote should be first on Mr. Becks amendment to tax the interest on U. S bonds.

The Speaker overruled the objection and insisted on the correctness of his first announcement.

The first vote was taken on the amendment, offered by Mr. Cox, to reduce the rate of the income tax from five to three per cent. On a division the vote was 89 to 84. The yeas and nays were then called, and the amendment was agreed to—yeas, 115; nays, 78.

The vote on Cox's amendment is as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Archer, Armstrong, and Axtell, Ayer, Banks, Barry, Beck, Bennett, Biggs, Bingham, Bird, Bowen, Brooks, of Mass.; Brooks, of N. Y.; Buffinton, Burr, Clarke, of Kansas; Cleveland, Coyode, Cowles, Davis, Dawes, Degener, Dickinson, Donley, Dox, Duval, Eldridge, Ferris, Finkelnburg, Fisher, Fitch, Fox, Getz, Gilfillan, Griswold, Haight, Hambleton, of Md.; Hamill, Hamilton, of Fla.; Harris, Hoflin, Hill, Hoar, Holman, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Jenckes, Johnson, Judd, Kelley, Kellogg, Kerr, Ketcham, Knapp, Ladin, Lawrence, Lynch, Mayham, McCarthy, Mellvee, McKenzie, McNeely, Milnes, Moore, of N. Y.; Morgan, Morrell, of Pa.; Morrissey, Myers, Negley, Newsham, Niblack, O'Neill, Orth, Packer, Perce, Peters, Porter, Potter, Prosser, Randall, Reeves, Ridgway, Sargent, Sawyer, Scofield, Shellon, of N. Y.; Slocum, Smith, of Oregon; Smith, of Vt.; Starkweather, Stevenson, Stiles, Stone, Strader, Strong, Swann, Sweeney, Tanner, Taylor, Townsend, Trimble, Twitchell, Upson, Washburn, of Mass.; Welker, Wells, Wheeler, Wilson, of Ohio; Winans, Winchester, and Wood—114.

Nays—Messrs. Ambler, Asper, Atwood, Bailey, Bauman, Beatty, Benjamin, Benton, Blair, Boles, Booker, Boyd, Burchard, Burdett, Butler, of Mass.; Butler, of Tenn.; Clark, of Texas; Cobb, of Wis.; Coburn, Cook, Conger, Crebs, Cullom, Deckery, Ela, Farnsworth, Garfield, Gibson, Hall, Hawkins, Hawley, Hay, Hays, Ingersoll, Jones, N. C.; Kelsey, Lash, Lewis, Logan, Longaker, Marshall, Maynard, McCormick, McCrary, Mercur, Moore, of Ohio; Moore, of Ill.; Morphy, Morrill, of Maine; Packard, Paine, Peck, Phelps, Pomeroy, Rice, Roots, Schenck, Sheldon, of La.; Sherrod, Smith, of Ohio; Smith, of Tenn.; Smyth, of Iowa; Stokes, Stoughton, Strickland, Tillman, Tyner, Van Aukey, Vanhorn, Wallace, Ward, Wilkinson, Willard, Williams, Wilson, of Minn.; and Witcher—77.

The next vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Hale, to make the exemption $2000. This was an amendment offered to one by Mr. Hawley to make the exemption $2500. Mr. Hale's amendment was agreed to—yeas, 138; nays, 52—and the exemption was accordingly fixed at $2000.

## *FROM NEW YORK.*

**The Supreme Court Sessions.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 3.—There will be a general term of the Supreme Court, for the Second Department, on Tuesday, June 14, 1870. The Court will be held by J. P. Barnard, Presiding Justice, and Judges Charles Daniels and E. Darwin Smith, Associates.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, June 3, 1870.

The money market retains all its old features. Currency is abundant and remarkably easy, being far in excess of present or prospective wants for many weeks to come. There is a lively demand for call loans, owing to the speculative demand for stock investments, but the business wants are very light, and reduced almost to a cipher. Call loans are easy at 3@4 per cent., the latter being the rate for stock collaterals. Discounts of prime paper continue extremely dull, on account of the sparse offerings. The range for choice acceptances is about 5@6 per cent.

Gold is very quiet and rather weak, the sales ranging between 114¼ and 114⅝, with moderate fluctuations.

Governments are slightly off, in sympathy with gold, but the change is slight.

We notice little if any abatement in the activity of the stock market, whilst yesterday's closing prices were maintained up to noon today. City 6s were steady at par for the new certificates.

Reading Railroad was comparatively quiet but steady, with sales at 54 31@54¼, b. o.; Pennsylvania was stronger, sales at 57⅞; Camden and Amboy sold at 120; Lehigh Valley at 58⅜; Northern Central at 45; and Philadelphia and Erie was in demand at 30⅝@30¾, b. o.

Canals were dull; small sales of Schuylkill preferred at 19, and Lehigh at 35½, b. o., an advance.

In Bank shares we notice sales of Bank of Commerce at 58; Farmers' and Mechanics' at 122½; Central National at 125, and Mechanics' at 31⅜@31½.

In Passenger Railroad shares there were sales of Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets at 22½, and Hestonville at 14⅞.

Shamokin Coal stock was taken at 4¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $6000 City 6s, N..1s. | | 100 sh Read....b60. | 54½ |
| c&p....100 | | 100 do.....860. | 53·56 |
| $1000 C & A m 6s, 99 | 95 | 100 do.....860. | 53½ |
| $10000 Se N 6s '82.2d. | 75 | 500 do.....1s. | 54½ |
| $1000 W & Frank 7s | 86½ | 100 do.....860. | 53½ |
| 100 shW.& Frank 55s | 30½ | 100 do..... | 54½ |
| 200 do.....30½ | | 200 do..s10flat. | 54½ |
| 100 do.....b30. | 30½ | 100 do..... | 54¾ |
| 100 do.....b60. | 30½ | 10 sh Leh N St... | 35 |
| 10 sh Mech Bank.. | 31½ | 100 do.....b60. | 35½ |
| 5 sh Bk of Com'ce | 88 | 200 do.....030. | 35½ |
| 11 sh Far & M Bk. | 122½ | 40 sh Leh V R...1s. | 58½ |
| 25 sh Cent Nat Bk. | 125 | 15 do.....c. | 58 |
| 35 sh Penna RR.1s. | 57⅞ | 100 sh Sham'n Coal. | 4¾ |
| 25 sh N Cen R..... | 45 | 500 sh Dalzell Oil.. | ⅝ |
| 6 sh Sch Nav Pf.. | 19 | 11 sh Cam & Am R. | 120 |

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅜@118; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@112⅞; do., 1864, 111⅜@111¾; do., 1865, 111¾@111⅞; do. do., July, 113⅜@114⅛; do. do., 1867, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1868, 114@114¼; 10-40s, 108⅜@108⅞; 6s, 113⅛@113¾. Gold, 114⅛.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅜@117⅝; do., 1862, 112½@112¾; do. 1864, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, 111⅛@111¼; do. 1865, new, 113⅝@114; do. 1867, do. 114@114⅜; do. 1868, do., 115¾@116⅛;

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

### Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

### WHITE CATS AND WOMEN.

*From the N. Y. World.*

Once upon a time—nobody knows, and happily nobody cares, how long ago—there was a pretty white cat which by the Divine permission was suffered to be changed into a much prettier white princess. In her new shape this charming creature met, saw, and conquered one of the most excellent matches of her time.

It might have been said of them, as it was in later and more commonplace days of a dashing young British nobleman and his bride, that

"Cupid had never seen bedded
So charming a beau and a belle,
As when Hervey the handsome was wedded
To the beautiful Mary Lepel."

The sun and the stars wrought for them as for Tennyson's lovers, rolled on with the heavens to their blissful marriage day, and around again to happy night. For a season all was Eden in their home. But it chanced that after a time the princess, waking, like Whittier's young lady in the New Hampshire legend, from

—"the first dream of a bride,"

gazed forth from the swaying curtains of her nuptial couch, and, gazing, saw a sight familiar at once and strange to her transfigured soul. In the silver honeymoonshine which bathed the apartment with its mystic beauty she beheld, sporting upon the diapered Persian tapestries of her floor, a harmless but most unnecessary mouse. Swifter than thought the feline instinct in her feminine heart reawoke. She leaped from the side of her unconscious lord, and in a moment disappeared behind the arras, with velvet paws and quivering whiskers hotly pursuing the quadrupedal prey of her quadrupedal first estate. The mouse she caught; but catching the mouse she lost, and forever lost, the man. A pathetic old story it is, but pregnant with many meanings; and now it comes back to us, interpreting after a most lamentable wise the darkness which, as all men and not a few women also perceive, has of late begun to smear the sweet face of the heavens, only yesterday so bright with promise for the future of woman and of woman's rights.

It is Boston, we regret to say, which sends us now this apocalyptic cat. It is Boston which reveals to us how obstinately cowers the ancient Hebrew Eve in the majestic form of the modern Teutonic Velleda. Do we speak in parables? It is only because the thing of which we speak saddens us over much. We shrink from the truth, which yet we cannot help but see, and which, seeing it, it is our painful duty to proclaim.

If anywhere on earth the woman of the future has been seen by the man of the present, it is in Boston. There, if anywhere, we had learned to look for her, clothed in gold spectacles, mystic, wonderful. Scorning delights and living literary days, upon her feet the goloshes of progress, and upon her lips lecture of reform, the woman of Boston stood proudly forth the hope of her own sex and the fear of ours. And to this awful shape now comes, stealthy and sudden, so mean a thing as a mere milliner, and with bare bodkin her quietus makes. Ichabod! Ichabod! Miss Anthony, mourning for her sisters, may well refuse to be comforted!

It was in a Boston court of justice that this evil thing came suddenly to pass. Upon a question of garments a woman of the past, Phryne of Athens the ancient, routed, electrified, and confounded a bench of magistrates, the friends, countrymen, and lovers of Solon and of Pericles. Upon a question also of garments, though in quite another wise, a woman of the future, Mary Flynt of Athens the modern, has unveiled the weakness of her sex and her sex's cause before a bench of magistrates, the friends, countrymen, and lovers of Emerson and of Wendell Phillips.

Tell we the tale briefly, as a tale of woe should ever be told. And this the more willingly that our too faithful reporters have already told it at length.

A Boston woman, Mrs. Coolidge by name, dressing not wisely but too well, incurred sundry bills of charges to a sister woman of Boston, the Miss Flynt aforesaid. In the true philosophy of Bostonian life, the milliner and she whom the milliner clothes should be but one and the same.

"If the red slayer think he slays,
Or if the slain thinks he is slain,
They know not well my subtle ways
Who pass and turn and pass again."

And so for a time, indeed, it seems to have been with Mrs. Coolidge the arrayed and with Miss Flynt the arrayer. Poplins and moire-antiques, green silk and silk of the delicate hue of the tea-rose, seersucker, and blue cambric, things outward and conventional, impeded not the fluent exosmose and endosmose of this female soul, dual yet a unit. "I have worked for you," writes the mantua-maker to the mantua-made, "feeling you to be a thorough, true-hearted woman." Fancy such a noble confidence as this between man-milliner Worth and the Princesses Metternich and Countesses Pourtales, the *monde* and *demi-monde* of ignoble and unintellectual Paris! Not a trace here of the white cat, with her muscipular talons sheathed in deceitful velvet, and her mewling larynx demoniacally inveigling the distant and dubious Thomas, serenader of the midnight and the moon.

But the tempter came.

The husband of Mrs. Coolidge—thanks, we suppose, to the war or the tariff, or some other congenial Bostonian industry—began to accumulate shekels. Wealth brought with it the care of wealth. From signing checks trustfully at sight of the little memoranda which from time to time recorded Miss Flynt's labors in behalf of her "true-hearted" friend, Mr. Coolidge came to inspecting these memoranda with a low regard to ciphers, and from that to flat demands for discount upon their gross amount. To the masculine mind it may appear that in this Mr. Coolidge was, perhaps, not totally blameworthy. For these memoranda, as spread before us in the courts of law, have in them something appealing to man considered as a conjugal and check-drawing animal. For one robe of "purple silk," with "trimmings," "pads, and protectors," and we know not what other mysterious adjuncts, Miss Flynt asked of her "true-hearted" friend a trifle of three hundred dollars. For another robe of "Hernani"—an operatic garment, as we humbly conjecture, strange to be worn in a city which honors Beethoven, and should therefore abhor Verdi—four hundred dollars. Sums these which might well give a husband, albeit "enriched," some brief and sudden pause. The more that in all her memoranda this silk-embroidering and sumptuous descendant of Cotton Mather exhibited a respect for "trimmings" only to be paralleled, proportionally speaking, by Falstaff's preference for sack over wheaten loaves in his dealings with Dame Quickly. It was over one poor pennyworth of poplin or of silk to an intolerable deal of "trimmings."

To black silk suit.....$45·00
To work on trimmings.....157·50

And again:—

To making poplin suit.....$45·00
To work on trimmings.....116·67

But if Miss Flynt sinned as a trimmer, she was punished whereby she sinned. Her pleasant ribbons were made whips to scourge her. These "trimmings," it would seems, were the outward expression of a change which wealth had brought, not upon the husband only, but upon the wife also. From confiding absolutely in her "true-hearted" friend, Mrs. Coolidge, it seems, came to consulting strange women, fashionable persons, "dwellers in the Revere House"—people of whom Miss Flynt, let us hope more in sorrow than in anger, informs her "they think themselves your superiors, and only tolerate you from policy." The cat emerged, the princess vanished. The lust of the eyes had clothed Mrs. Coolidge in trimmings of Paris. The pride of life made her trim the bills of the friend of her soul as those of a mere mantua-maker. The memoranda which the husband questioned the wife repudiated. Miss Flynt's bill was not paid. Miss Flynt's faith was shaken to the foundation. "It seems to me," she pathetically exclaims, "more like a dream than a reality." It was more than she could bear. It came upon her "overtaxed brain" weary with exerting her "talent for design" in the service of ladies so truly æsthetic that they were "willing to pay liberally" in order to keep the gifted artist of their wardrobes above "worrying or fretting about anything." It took from her not a mere customer only, but an illusion, a vision, an ideal. Nothing remained for her but to put the case into the hands of a lawyer. And with this the milliner of the future sinks into the light of common day, as the belle of the future had sunk before her. The unpaid bill of Miss Flynt disenchants the princess of the pins and needles, as the "social ambition" of Mrs. Coolidge had disenchanted the princess of the poplins and the moire antiques.

The wise Judge Pitman, before whom the case was tried, charged the jury truly that it had "many and grave aspects." The jury found these aspects so many and so grave that they could not agree on a verdict about them. But neither the Boston judge nor the Boston jury seem to have recognized the most truly grave and painful aspect of the case. Here are "trimmings" and "Hernani suits" and the social seductions of the "Revere House" drawing away a Boston matron from communion with the "friend of her soul," and from the perusal of Mary Wolstonecraft's "Rights of Woman." Here is an unpaid bill debasing the uplifted gaze of a Boston milliner to the benches of a court of law from that serene azure in which she had so often beheld—not, like the vulgar, "a Dutchman's pair of breeches," but the garments and the singing-robes of Transcendental Woman in the great To-Be. If these things be so at the Hub whereon our princess standing should have changed the world, what remaineth for the circumference but an inevitable wauling of untransmogrified cats for ever and for ever?

### MODERN MIRACLES.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

In the present stage of the development of psychological science—or perhaps we should rather say its present stage of non-development—only the very rash or the very ignorant will presume to set definite limits to the power of mind over matter. The force of will acting on imagination has been illustrated by well-attested cases in a manner so startling that the prudent may well withhold their judgment respecting the extent of future possibilities. In the meanwhile, it is not surprising that shrewd adventurers should take advantage of the prevalent haziness of opinion on such subjects, and make their market by appealing to that love of the marvellous which, always lurking in the human breast, is just now stimulated to an almost universal activity by the phenomena of spiritualism, and the probably cognate mysteries of psychology. The Zouave Jacob, Mr. Home, the medium, the Davenport Brothers, and other famous operators, may or may not belong to the class of adventurers we speak of; they may or may not be more or less self-deceived; but it is certain that their success is due in a great measure to an appetite for thaumaturgy, such as was familiar enough in earlier ages, but which, accompanying the present material and scientific progress of our race, is truly remarkable.

Just now one Dr. Newton, who recently left the United States to travel in Europe, is creating an excitement in England which half a century ago would have been quite out of the question. Dr. Newton's profession is to heal the sick and comfort the afflicted through "spiritual aid." He lately began his operations in Liverpool by calling together a public meeting. A large audience having assembled, the doctor opened the ball by informing his hearers that he "loved them as he would a brother." He then went on to say that, like "Othello," he had had many hairbreadth 'scapes in the imminent deadly breach, among which he might casually mention "strangulation, shipwreck, and a serious fall." Having thus established a hold on general sympathy by the narration of his misfortunes, Dr. Newton proceeded with characteristic boldness to describe his powers. "I can heal a multitude," he declared, "as easily as a few. I can do just as well on five thousand as on a smaller number." And for that matter we see no reason why the Doctor should be over-modest in his claims. Why should he not restore to a healthful condition the ailing population of an entire city? Nay, why not banish disease with one supreme effort from the whole globe? This would bring about a millennium that Mr. Miller never thought of, a Utopia that would cut down to a bagatelle disease and the business of the doctors at a single stroke. However, to do him justice, Dr. Newton is nothing loth to try his skill on a congregation or so, here and there. After his last daring statement, indeed, he went on to illustrate it. "I will cause," he affirmed, "a shock to pass from me which will be felt more or less by all present, and if any one is in pain after it, let him come to me and I will cure him." On this he "stood up, extended his arms, threw back his head, closed his eyes, made a sudden start as if he were about to cast himself head-foremost into a river, raised his head again, and shook it in a manner which gave the impression that he had really taken the plunge, had risen to the surface, and shaken his dripping hair off his face; and then, opening his eyes, took a general survey of the persons before him." This was the "shock" which, according to an English paper from which we take the description, would have been a great success only that nobody seems to have been shocked at all. Dr. Newton consequently proceeded to cure people in detail. He experimented first on a cripple, to whom he put the question: "Do you love me? Do you love me as a brother?" The cripple said he did, whereat the Doctor kissed him and said: "Disease depart from thee," the result being, on the authority of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that the cripple was so much better that he went through several twistings at his benefactor's request. The next patient was more troublesome. He was a sturdy-looking man with a north country accent, who rose and said:—"I tak' exception to what you say. Ye say all pain has left the people in this room. Noo, I have suffered for a lang time and am nae better." His trouble was rheumatism, and the uncured one refused with persistent obstinacy to confess that the Doctor had, or, in his belief, could give him relief. The usual reason was, however, speedily forthcoming—the reason that is so very simple and so very unanswerable. "This case," the Doctor said, "is one of a very peculiar sort; this person has a very strong will; he is very positive in his willprinciple." "My dear friend," he inquired, "did you believe I could cure you before you came up here?" "Certainly not," replied the patient, and he was thereupon dismissed, "nae better," and incurred, says the journal we have named, great disgrace among the audience.

After the departure of this malcontent, thirty or forty more amenable sick were treated, every one of whom professed to be better for the "shock." Dr. Newton then blessed Liverpool with great unction, and announced his intention of going straightway to London to heal and restore the unfortunates of that metropolis. In London this singular practitioner seems to have gone to still greater lengths. We are assured that there "the sick, the halt, and the blind are thronging, not to the hospitals, but to a man who coolly asserts that he is endowed with power to cure disease." One journal gives an account that quite goes beyond anything we have heard of Dr. Newton's proceedings in this country. When a patient is placed in his hands, according to this reporter, he tells him that "it is by love that this is done, especially female love. You must love the doctor. You must believe in him." After calling upon God and the angels, he passes his hands over the face and limbs of his patient, jerks his own limbs about, as if through a shock of electricity, and then declares him cured. Nay, even "pocket-handkerchiefs, a waistcoat, gloves, etc., presumably of sick persons, were handed to him. These he would squeeze, and calling upon 'God and the Holy Angels,' 'The Divine Power,' or the Holy Ghost," he would order the disease to leave the persons to whom the article belonged, and would then declare them cured or fast recovering." Finally, we are informed that, as the people left the hall where he was performing, he offered to give a Divine blessing to all who would pass in procession by him; and that some eighty or ninety persons actually accepted his benediction.

We are not surprised to learn that the respectable press of London stigmatizes all this as blasphemous as well as ridiculous. The wonder is that the populace continue to flock in thousands to gape at and be edified by it. The experience of the audacious Dr. Newton is, however, but a fresh proof to be added to the myriads already existing, that the pleasure is as great in being deceived as in deceiving. Doubtless, a potent element of his success is the fact that people out of health, who, like the drowning, will clutch at a straw, form so interested a part of his followers. For, on the converse application of the *mens sana in corpore sano*, the sick are always among the most gullible of mankind.

### THE DEFAULTING SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

*From the N. Y. Sun.*

During the rebellion all the Southern railroads were in the hands of the Confederate Government, and were employed exclusively in its service. Indeed, it is not too much to say, that without their aid the rebellion would have been impossible. So long as hostilities lasted their managers were unable to procure new iron or new locomotives, and peace found the roads altogether worn out and unprovided for the business about to be thrust upon them. The iron of their tracks was used up, and their rolling stock was consumed or worthless.

Some of these roads, however, had fallen into the hands of the national authorities some time before the termination of the war, and had been put in good running order for the use of the army. The line from Nashville to Chattanooga, that from Memphis to Grand Junction, that from Harper's Ferry to Winchester, and that from City Point to Petersburg, and probably one or two others, were furnished with new iron, new engines, and a sufficient supply of platform cars. In these repairs and improvements the Government had employed a large sum of money. It had also accumulated a considerable number of new locomotives, and a large amount of iron. The locomotives were all of the gauge in use in the Southern States—five feet wide—and could not be employed upon any of the Northern railroads. Accordingly, it was necessary to dispose of them in the South. The Southern companies, however, being without means, were unable to pay cash either for engines or for iron; and it was thought best both by President Johnson and by Secretary Stanton to sell them the locomotives and the iron belonging to the Government on credit. The amount for which they were thus trusted was something more than four millions of dollars; and we are sorry to say that up to the present day their conduct has not been such as to justify the confidence reposed in them.

Precisely which of the Southern railroad companies are delinquent we are not informed, but we learn generally that the roads in Tennessee and those in the Southwest refuse to pay. The reason by which these companies attempt to justify their refusal is, that during the war the Government made use of their tracks for the transportation of troops and supplies, and this service they attempt to set off against their purchases from the Government at the end of the war. Their claims have been rightfully disallowed by the War Department; but the companies propose to test the question by bringing suits against the military officers under whose authority their roads were used.

This design appears to us to exceed in impudence anything else that has been heard of in modern times; and although it is not to be expected that judgment can be obtained against any officer who used one of these railroads, it would be quite proper for Congress to pass a law to prohibit the bringing of any such suits. The railroads were all captured property; they were just as much subject to the will of the power which had captured them as were cannon and muskets taken in battle. The companies which owned them might, without injustice, have been entirely deprived of their property; and they ought to regard themselves as treated with extraordinary magnanimity by the Government when it freely restored to them the railroads with which they had done their best to destroy the Union. The sale to them on credit of four millions worth of iron and locomotives was also an act of extraordinary generosity; and to propose to meet it, not by outright repudiation, but by setting up sham claims, only proves that the companies have not been capable of meriting the kind treatment they have received. That kindness, we presume, will not any longer be tried with them. Their obligations should at once be put in the way of collection; and they should be made to feel the rigor of the law which they have evaded and outraged.

### THE DOMINICAN ANNEXATION TREATY—GENERAL GRANT'S POLICY.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

The views and the West Indian policy of General Grant, embodied in his recent special message to the Senate on the Dominican annexation treaty, are very interesting and of the highest importance. He first treats of the Monroe doctrine in reference to the West Indian Islands, and characterizes the annexation of the island or the proposed division of the island of St. Domingo as the practical inauguration of that broad American doctrine. He thinks, too, that the fine opportunity for this new departure in reference to the West Indies should not be lost, because it gives a peaceful and practical solution to the great question and makes it a fixed policy. On the other hand, he contends that the rejection of this Dominican treaty will be equivalent to the abandonment of the Monroe doctrine and an invitation to the Western powers of Europe to intrigue for the control and the possession of the feeble, independent States in the Mexican Gulf and on the main land to the southward.

Applying this argument directly to the Republic of Dominica (which covers three-fourths of the splendid island of Hayti or St. Domingo, the black Republic of Hayti occupying the remainder), General Grant says the Dominican Government is weak and unable to support itself any longer, that some more powerful nation will have to give it a helping hand, and that if we refuse the liberal offers of the Dominicans to join their fortunes with ours, as a Territory of the Union, we shall have no right to complain if they look for protection and security elsewhere. This is a strong point, from which the President proceeds to portray the great value of the island to the United States in a commercial, military, and naval view of our situation and development. In St. Domingo, he rightly contends, we shall have the key of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and by guarding these waters, instead of waiting for a foreign enemy to come pounding at our very doors, he is kept at a distance. The position, too, gives us positively the control of the manifest destiny of the whole West Indian group to which it belongs, the most important consideration of all. The President, therefore, renews to the Senate his recommendation for the ratification of the treaty.

Why not? Because, they say, there is a job in it; but it appears to us a good job for the United States. The equivalent in money involved is a bagatelle—$1,500,000—and carefully guarded to this limitation the bargain to us will be worth more than a hundred millions. The Reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands, which the Senate has just rejected, though a good thing, is a secondary affair compared with this Dominican treaty, which proposes to give us (for Hayti is ready to follow Dominica) a large and one of the very richest tropical islands in the world for almost nothing. The time for the ratification has been extended to the 1st of July next, but it does not as yet appear that a two-thirds vote of the Senate can be counted upon. The main difficulty, it has been represented to us, lies with Senator Sumter, who is said to have this objection, among others, to the acquisition of the island—viz.: that its population, mainly of mulattoes and blacks, is of that kind of which we have enough already. This may be a grim joke against the Senator; but the objection involved is, at least, as good as the best we have heard against the treaty, which means that it amounts to nothing.

Still, as it is to be apprehended that the Senate, if left to itself, will delay action upon this treaty till the end of the session, we prefer the proposition of General Butler to substitute a joint resolution for the treaty form. A treaty requiring a two-thirds vote for the annexation of Texas was first tried in the Senate, and it was rejected, the range of vision of some of the Senators of that day, as of this, being somewhat contracted; but the joint resolution plan, which requires only a majority vote, was next tried and carried through; and from that act of annexation we have now not only the great cattle, corn, and cotton State of Texas, the golden State of California and the silver State of Nevada, but the Territories of Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, and the Pacific Railroad and universal liberty and equal rights.

Results perhaps as great, wonderful and glorious may follow the annexation of St. Domingo. Who knows? It is enough that with this annexation accomplished it flanks Cuba, points the way to all the rest of the West India islands and to the awaiting States of Mexico and Central America. It is, indeed, enough that this annexation will give us at once the larger division of the fine island of St. Domingo, and that the other division will shortly follow. Hence, to make it sure, we approve the joint resolution plan of General Butler, and hope he will push it through. General Grant's policy, as developed on this question, is the true American policy, and the only satisfactory application of the Monroe doctrine.

### A SNUB FROM THE SOUTH.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

While the Northern community in general looks with great satisfaction upon the harmonious consummation of the union of the "Old" and "New School" Presbyterian bodies in the city of Brotherly Love, there comes from the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church in session at Louisville a report indicative of anything but charity and fraternal affection on the part of Southern Presbyterians for those at the North. The consolidated body at Philadelphia, in what we believe was a spirit of pure kindness, made propositions to the Southern Assembly for a joint committee of conference with a view to the reunion of the Church, North and South. The response to this overture of friendship is far from encouraging. The Southern Church, in the first place, announces that "the obstructions to cordial intercourse between the two bodies involve great public interests and fundamental principles," and with strange inconsistency, after alluding to the fact of the non-intercourse, claims that it has manifested no spirit of aggression or hostility towards the Northern Church. At the same time, with an assumption of condescension and in order to exhibit before the world the "spirit of conciliation and kindness to the last degree," the Assembly consents to appoint a committee of conference to meet that of the Northern Assembly, with instructions that the difficulties which lie in the way of cordial correspondence between the two bodies must be distinctly met and removed before it can consent to union. These difficulties are then enumerated with much verbiage and assumption of piety, which being stripped off lay bare the following objective points:—

The Northern Church in both branches condemned slavery and indulged in political utterances, and therein was "fatally" complicated. This deplorable fall from grace must be repented of and apologized for before the Southern Church can admit them to fellowship. Furthermore, the method of union between the Old and New School bodies North is very unsatisfactory to the Southern Church, and involves a total surrender of all the "great testimonies of the Church," whatever these may be. The only apparent means of overcoming this radical objection is the separation of the recently united bodies by a process of spiritual divorce. A third difficulty is that certain members of the Southern Church were violently and unconstitutionally expelled from the fellowship of one branch of the Northern Church upon serious charges. The Northern Church must retract its action, of course. Lastly, it is well known that the Northern Church has preferred similar injurious accusations against the whole Southern Presbyterian Church—which means, we presume, that the position of the Southern Church upon the slavery question has been assailed. All utterances condemning that Church must be "squarely withdrawn," or they will prove an impassable barrier to official intercourse. In short, the response of the Presbyterian Church South to the Presbyterian Church North is this: "Acknowledge that we have always been in the right and that you have always been in the wrong as to the matters of difference between us, and we will forgive the past and receive you into official intercourse." We fear that there is no prospect in the present generation for a union between the Churches North and South. The Southern Presbyterians have given their Northern brethren a very distinct snub.

### CAMERON TO LEAD.

*From the Pittsburg Commercial, June 1.*

The Republican members of Congress have constituted an executive committee to take charge of the Congressional and other elections in the States. Simon Cameron is the member of the committee from Pennsylvania. As we have no State officer to elect next fall, we will not probably have any active State Central Committee to manage our campaign, and the whole business will fall into Cameron's hands. Be it so. If Pennsylvania Republicanism is merely Cameronism, there can be nothing more proper than that the Senator should have charge of the party and its interests. He claims to control the executive patronage; let us see if he cannot control the State. Let him have a fair field, and enjoy the undivided honors of any victory he may achieve. Let him "set up" all the Senatorial nominations he can control, with special regard to the next Senatorial election, nearly three years off, when his own seat will become vacant. Let him bring his own case directly before the people, and let them record their verdict. We will do what we can to aid the party in coming to a correct conclusion. We will tell all we know of the great chieftain, beginning with the Winnebago transactions, and following his tortous career down to the present day.

General Cameron has never been directly before the people of Pennsylvania, and we think too highly of a certain kind of shrewdness which he has, and which his friends call *political sagacity*, to believe that he will ever face the people of this State directly on any question. Of course he will assume on this occasion to be the champion of the administration. He will, no doubt, endeavor to persuade the President that he can carry Pennsylvania. *We tell General Grant that there are one hundred thousand Republicans in Pennsylvania who will not vote at all, if by voting they must endorse a man whose name will go down to posterity laden with the execrations of all who esteem political honesty a public virtue.* We say to the President and members of Congress that General Cameron does not now and never did represent the people of Pennsylvania in the United States Senate, other than in a narrow official sense. *Thrice has he corrupted a Pennsylvania Legislature to elect himself to the Senate.* As the case now stands, the President and Congress have a right to consider him a regularly elected Senator from this State. If the agents of the people have betrayed them at Harrisburg, it is surely not the fault of General Grant or the National Congress. Come on, Cameron, and make your campaign! You will deserve all the glory of your victory. *Those who look upon you as a political leper, while they will consider themselves absolved from any obligation to support you or your pack of corruptionists, will at least give you a fair field.*


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 6t Treasurer.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870.
By order of the Board of Managers.
5 2 6t 9 A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the MOYAMENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June, 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF CHES. AND OHIO CANAL, ANNAPOLIS, May 3, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in ANNAPOLIS on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
BENJAMIN FAWCETT,
5 5 t6 6 Secretary to Stockholders.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York 4 27 mwf 3

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26 5

A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 3 15

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & BULLES, Agents,
26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 303 BROADWAY,
New York.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 8 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 1 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m
Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
4 12 2 PHILADELPHIA.

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
3 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1032 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 207 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4 5

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 21 5 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

INSTRUCTION.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDING, No. 108 South TENTH Street.—A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 420 Chesnut street. 5 30 1f

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

1115 VINE STREET.
MRS. E. ROWLAND'S
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE EMPORIUM,
No. 1115 VINE STREET. 5 21 1m

# NEWS SUMMARY.

### City Affairs.

—A meeting of the Republican citizens of the Fourth Congressional district, favorable to the re-election of Hon. William D. Kelley to Congress, was held last night in Green Hill Hall, at Seventeenth and Poplar streets.

—Yesterday, about noon, a small girl named Geisse was run over by a car of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company, and severely injured about the legs. She was taken to her home, No. 2124 Amber street.

—Yesterday afternoon the body of an unknown man was found in the Schuylkill river, near the Columbia bridge. The deceased was about fifty years of age, short and stout, dark grey hair, smooth face, black alpaca coat, dark vest, brown pants.

—The corner-stone of the chapel of the Church of the Resurrection, situated at Broad and Tioga streets, was laid yesterday afternoon. The building will be a stone structure and will measure 60 by 32 feet, the height being 18 feet. The entire lot measures 120 feet on Broad street and 150 feet on Tioga.

### Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 114⅝.

—Starr and Smith, the Fenian officers, have been released on bail.

—Two children recently died in Brooklyn from wounds inflicted by rats.

—Oscar Cespedes, son of the Cuban leader, was executed at Puerto Principe on May 29.

—Whittemore, of cadetship notoriety, would appear to have been re-elected to Congress from South Carolina.

—A bill to regulate the compensation in cases of contested elections was reported by the House Election Committee yesterday.

—Should the tax bill become a law it is stated that a reduction of fully one-third can be made in the force of local revenue officers.

—Mr. Delano has decided that insurance companies, in making returns of their gross receipts for taxation, may deduct sums for reinsurance.

—Colonel Morrow reports from Fort Buford, Dakota, that war has been declared by the Indians in that vicinity, and that they are preparing to attack the fort in strong force.

—Spotted Tail and his companions had an interview with the President yesterday. The chief expressed his desire for peace, spoke of the poverty of his people, and complained of the bad faith of the white man.

—The intercession of the United States on behalf of the Jews in Roumania has been invoked through telegrams from various parts of the country. Adolphe Buchner, an Israelite, has in consequence been appointed as Consul at Bucharest.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, the Indian Appropriation bill was taken up. Its consideration was continued in evening session, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a number of amendments to the income tax section of the Internal Tax bill were offered. A vote on these, after discussion, was postponed until to-day. Mr. Beck offered an amendment to the 14th section, the effect of which would be to tax the interest on Government bonds 5 per cent. It was adopted on a division by a vote of 90 to 65. Mr. Willard called for the yeas and nays, when the House adjourned.

### Foreign Affairs.

—There is a split in the Left Centre party in the Corps Legislatif.

—All Cuban officers who may surrender are to be generously dealt with.

—As the day approaches for the discussion of the throne question in the Cortes the agitation in Madrid grows more intense.

—Wilson and Davitt, the alleged Fenian emissaries recently arrested in London, were brought up for examination yesterday, and remanded to jail, bail being refused. Nothing of importance was elicited during the proceedings.

## THE ASSEMBLY.

### Yesterday Afternoon's Session.

The Assembly met yesterday afternoon at the usual hour. The report of the Committee on Education was read. Dr. F. De W. Ward and Rev. C. R. Gregory spoke upon the report, the latter advocating lay readers and the like. The report of the Committee on Education was then adopted.

It was ordered that the report of the joint Committee on the Reconstruction of the Board of Education be taken up, and it was adopted as already published.

The report of the Committee on Freedmen, already published, was then taken up.

Rev. Dr. Musgrave thought the Northern people ought not to be taxed to support Southern education.

Revs. Ennals J. Adams, of South Carolina, and J. S. Thompson, of Nashville, Tenn., and Elder Calvin McCurdy, of North Carolina, all colored, entered into the debate. General E. M. Gregory, of Philadelphia, also spoke, supporting the report of the committee, of which he was chairman, and, in the course of his remarks, paid a glowing eulogy to General O. O. Howard. Pending action the Assembly adjourned.

*Evening Session.*—The Assembly met at 8 P. M. to receive synodical reports. Dr. Beatty read the report of the Committee to Revise and Engross the Reconstruction Report, and Hon. William Strong that of the committee to prepare an enabling act for the organization of presbyteries, which were accepted. The Assembly then proceeded to hear the synodical reports, the reading of which occupied the evening.

### *SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.*

An event long to be remembered was the *Twenty-second Anniversary* of the Tabernacle Baptist Sunday-Schools, which took place in the Academy of Music last night. That vast building was crowded in every part, notwithstanding the admission was fifty cents. The children, teachers, and officers were arranged on the stage, and presented a scene of beauty rarely observed in the Academy. The exercises commenced with an overture by the Satterlee Band, which was stationed in the centre of the stage. This was followed by a prayer by Rev. G. A. Peltz, the pastor of Tabernacle Church. The music of the schools was remarkably fine, and exhibited the admirable training of the scholars by John M. Evans, Esq., the efficient and successful superintendent. Rarely has it been our privilege to listen to sweeter or more inspiring singing, and we will long remember the song of "The Beautiful Shepherd," composed expressly for this delightful occasion by Mr. Evans; the semi-chorus and chorus, "Gone to the Grave of Our Loved Ones," by Rev. Robert Eowry, and the chant, "Beyond," by the Young People's Choir of the Church.

Ralph Wells, Esq., of New York, delivered the address, which was full of good thoughts and excellent advice. His subject was, "My Duty to the Sunday School."

Mr. Evans, the Superintendent, read the annual report, which we publish in full, as follows:—

In presenting our annual report we would gratefully acknowledge God's goodness, in the continued tokens of His favor towards us as a school—not only in those outward indications of prosperity that are dependent upon numbers alone, but in that which constitutes the true basis of success, and results in bringing souls to Christ. We have been permitted during the year to rejoice in the hopeful conversion of twenty-four scholars, and though the general attendance has exhibited no special increase over former years, we are assured that the various appliances calculated to strengthen an interest in the scholars and awaken in teachers a true sense of their responsibilities are acting as elements of power throughout all the departments of our school; though we feel that the limited accommodations and uncomfortable arrangements which our vestry-room affords—where artificial light is a constant necessity, and the effects of a want of proper ventilation are felt by all—is one of the greatest disadvantages under which we labor, and the necessity of erecting a chapel upon the lot in the rear of the church, especially adapted to the wants of a Sunday-School, is so apparent that during the past 17 months the school, through its classes, has contributed about $1800 towards this object; and we trust that a project so vital to its interests may receive the warmest sympathy and co-operation of all our friends. The sermons to the school, preached by our pastor on Sabbath mornings every two months, have proved eminently successful, and are regarded by us as an indispensable feature, calculated not only to impart vitality to the school itself, but have secured for us an interest among the members of the church and congregation that formerly had no existence. During the past month a Mission school has been established, under the most favorable auspices, at the corner of Sixteenth and Christian streets, presided over by Brother William Syckelmoore, late Superintendent of our Adult Department; and though we regret that this movement has taken from us an efficient officer, and several of our most faithful teachers, we bid them God-speed in the prosecution of so noble a work in a most destitute locality. Our school presents the following statistics for the year ending May 11:—

| | |
|---|---|
| General officers | 9 |
| Male teachers | 24 |
| Female teachers | 30 |
| Officers and teachers | 63 |
| Scholars, Infant department | 152 |
| " Intermediate department | 301 |
| " Adult department | 186 |
| Total | 639 |

Making the present number connected with the school, 702. During the year 24 scholars have been baptized and received into church membership, while death has removed *two* teachers and *three* scholars.

Yes! while we are assembled here to-night, surrounded by everything that is calculated to awaken the joyous feelings of our hearts—while the very air breathes the perfume of flowers, sparkles with the glow of youth, and is laden with the whispers of brightest hopes for the future—there steals upon us a feeling of sadness; obtruding itself like some unbidden guest at the festal board, and with shadowy presence rests over this bright scene. 'Tis the sombre pall of death that hovers above the vacant places of *two* faithful teachers and *three* scholars, who during the year have been called away—Lottie Ray and Eliza V. Simpkin, for years earnest, devoted teachers; Eliza Taylor, a member of the Adult Department; and Florence Walden and Mary J. Hamilton, connected with the Intermediate Department. And though we miss their loved forms to-night—though their familiar faces, one year ago as bright as any around me, are absent—a voice in tones of solemn warning seems to whisper, "Gone, gone to the grave are our loved ones." Gone, to await our coming and welcome us beyond the dark river of death. And, fellow-teachers and scholars, while our cup of joy is full, even to overflowing, shall we forget these loved ones gone home? Will you not to-night, in memory, visit those green mounds that hide the loved forms that were with us but a year ago? Oh! amid these bright scenes, forget them not; but let the vacant seat recall their presence, and though it be like bitterness in the festive goblet, it will but make the feast more wholesome; and these saddened memories teach us so to improve the passing hours that we may be prepared, like them, to meet Death in the triumph of a Christian's faith.

We have often heard the inquiry, "Why the Baptist Sabbath schools are so efficient and their anniversaries so attractive and interesting?" and we give the answer. Because the congregations sustain them and take a pride in them, and because the pastors, recognizing their power for good in the Church, labor with the officers and teachers in the different branches of the schools, and aid in building up the schools. It is idle to suppose that a Sabbath-school will flourish without the cordial endorsement of the pastor and the co-operation of the entire congregation. It cannot be done. Last night it was clearly demonstrated what a live, active, and determined superintendent can accomplish when properly seconded in his efforts by the church people and pastor. Mr. Evans was well pleased, and he had great reason to be proud of the responsible charge in his hands. The scene of last night, and the interesting exercises, were such as to encourage him and the teachers, and to urge them on to renewed exertion in the glorious Sabbath-school work of the present year.

## THE BALLOT IN ENGLAND.

### Another Effort at Its Introduction—Lord Hartington's Bill.

*From the London Daily News.*

Lord Hartington's Ballot bill has been published. It contains thirty clauses and schedules. The first part relates to regulations as to election of members. The returning officer is to fix the time and place of election (the place to be a room), and is to remain two hours for the nomination of candidates. The nomination is to be by a paper signed by the mover and seconder and eight other electors. Clause three regulates the polling. Ballot papers are to be supplied by the returning officer, and each one is to have a number or letter, or other distinguishing mark, printed on the back, and attached to it a counterfoil with the same number or letter, or other mark, printed on its face. The following is the prescribed form of the paper:—

BALLOT PAPER.

County of
or
City or Borough of — Election 18—.

Names of Candidates.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Jones, of , in the County of | |
| John Brown, of , in the County of | |
| John Smith, of , in the County of | |
| Thomas Brown, of , in the County of | |

The voter may vote for —— candidates. The voter will place a cross in the figure of the square (thus †) opposite the name, letter, or other distinguishing mark of each candidate for whom he votes. The voter will then fold up the ballot paper so as to show the number, letter, or other distinguishing mark on back, and leaving the compartment will put into the ballot-box, in the presence of the presiding officer, first allowing him to see the number. If the voter votes for more than —— candidates, his ballot paper will be void. If the voter takes the ballot paper out of the booth he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subject to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labor. A vote given for a candidate whose name is withdrawn will be thrown away.

—Governor Davis and the Senate of Texas are at variance. The Governor says he will not send in nominations for Judges until the Senate has passed the Militia bill, and the Senate says it will not act upon the Militia bill until judicial districts are formed and the civil courts placed in working order.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 4:30 | MOON SETS..... 11:06
SUN SETS..... 7:25 | HIGH WATER..... 4:40

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DUREORow, T. L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Parana | London | New York | May 14 |
| Palmyra | Liverpool | New York v B. | May 17 |
| Iowa | Glasgow | New York | May 18 |
| Hanover | Bremen | New York | May 19 |
| England | Liverpool | New York | May 21 |
| Calabria | Glasgow | New York | May 21 |
| C. of Antwerp | Liverpool | New York v. H. | May 21 |
| Weser | Southampton | New York | May 24 |
| Abyssinia | Liverpool | New York | May 24 |
| Tripoli | Liverpool | New York v. B. | May 24 |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| India | New York | Glasgow | June 4 |
| Union | New York | Bremen | June 4 |
| C. of Brooklyn | New York | Liverpool | June 4 |
| Colorado | New York | Liverpool | June 8 |
| Iowa | New York | Glasgow | June 8 |
| Hanover | New York | Bremen | June 9 |
| C. of Brussels | New York | Liverpool | June 11 |
| Ville de Paris | New York | Havre | June 11 |
| Parana | New York | London | June 11 |
| Etna | New York | Liverpool | June 14 |

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prometheus | Philadelphia | Charleston | June 3 |
| Pioneer | Philadelphia | Wilmington | June 4 |
| Tonawanda | Philadelphia | Savannah | June 4 |
| Alaska | New York | Aspinwall | June 4 |
| Yazoo | Philadelphia | New Orleans | June 16 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenney, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Dan. brig Phœnix, Meilsted, Cork for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Mary E. Gage, Church, Newburyport via Newcastle, Del., Knight & Sons.
Schr Clara Myrick, Band, Lynn, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr J. S. Detwiler, Grace, Charlestown, do.
Schr David Ames, Ames, Bath, Knight & Sons.
Schr E. L. Smith, Smith, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Isabella Thompson, Crane, Bristol, do.
Schr Redondo, Moore, Portland, do.
Schr M. Vandusen, Compton, Boston, do.
Schr Nadab, Cheney, Newburyport via Newcastle, Del., Knight & Sons.
Schr John Beatty, Price, Richmond, Va.
Schr Buckeye, Mershon, Salem, N. J.
Schr Potomac, Eldridge, Washington, D. C.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Aurora (of Halifax, N. S.), Graham, 18 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Brig J. B. Kirby, Barnard, 18 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Nerw. brig Gen. Pedersen, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Chas Miller, Gilkey, 5 days from Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Brig Milwaukie, Brown, 8 days from Machias, with lumber to captain—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Kate E. Rich, Doughty, 12 days from Charleston, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co. Capt. D. makes no report of any damage by collision with brig Cecelia.
Schr Neptune's Bride, Roberts, 14 days from Calais, with lumber to Benton & Bro.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess. 27th ult., on South Nantucket Shoals, in a terrific NE. gale, which lasted thirty-six hours, lost 20,000 feet lumber off deck.
Schr May Munroe, Hall, 6 days from Rockland, Me., with granite to Masonic Temple—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr O. H. Tolley, Goslee, 5 days from Jackson, N. C., with lumber to C. Haslam & Co.
Schr July Fourth, Cobb, 10 days from Calais, with lumber to Williams & Stokes—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Mabel Hall, Bartlett, 6 days from Rockland, Me., with granite for Masonic Temple—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

RETURNED.

Dan. brig Cecelia, Bistrup, hence for Queenstown for orders, while at anchor above the Buoy on the Middle, was run into by the schr Kate E. Rich, from Charleston, carrying away bowsprit, chainplate bolts, and other damage to head gear.

BELOW.

Bark Atlantic, Jacobsen, from Liverpool.

AT THE BREAKWATER.

Schr Adolph Hugel, Buell, from Cienfuegos for New York. Captain B. had his ribs broken by the boom, off Cape St. Antonio. The late gale was light south of Hatteras.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 3.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Mary Ann and Pennsylvania Canal Co., with coal, for Salem, N. J.
Starkweather & Munson, with coal, for Chester, Pa.
Del. & Hudson Coal Co., with coal, for New York.

*Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.*

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 2.—Six barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 2.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Dreadnought, Chas. French, J. W. Andrews, Maj. O'Rielly, C. H. Gage, Melissa, J. J. Wolcott, F. H. Parks, W. W. Potter, Kate Stewart, H. S. Armstrong, Almira Jane, Clara McWilliams, Gen. Keim, J. L. Kirkpatrick, and Sarah Hummell, all with coal for New York. L. S. C.

*(By Telegraph.)*

LEWES, Del., June 2.—The schr Adolph Hugel, in the harbor, from Cienfuegos for New York, reports that her captain had his ribs broken by the mainboom, off Cape St. Antonio; also reports a large number of vessels between Hatteras and Henlopen, bound for New York and Philadelphia. The late gale was light south of Hatteras. Passed in to-day, brig Josephine, from Sagua, and a brig unknown.

Wind NE., with a heavy fog to seaward. Thermometer, 66.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Portlaw, Rice, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was reloading at Bermuda 28th ult.
Steamship Centipede, Doughty, hence, at Salem yesterday.
Steamship Jas. S. Green, Pace, at Norfolk 31st ult. from Richmond, and sailed for Philadelphia.
Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 31st ult.
Steamship Zodiac, Hines, cleared at New Orleans 28th ult., for Belize, Honduras.
Steamship Yazoo, Catherine, for Philadelphia via Havana, cleared at New Orleans 28th ult.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York yesterday.
Bark American Eagle, Riley, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Bark William Brown, Brown, hence for Amsterdam, was off Dover 19th ult.
Brig Ocean Belle, Dizer, hence, at Matanzas 24th ultimo.
Brig Poinsett, Manderson, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig Erie, Sears, hence, at Cardenas 23d ult.
Schr Ralph Carleton, Curtis, hence, at Cardenas 23d ult.
Schr M. E. Woodhull, Woodhull, hence for New Haven, at New York yesterday.
Schr Mary G. Collins, Endicott, from Cienfuegos, at Fernandina, Fla., 30th ult., to load for Philadelphia.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, from Nantucket for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 30th ult. and sailed again.
Schrs William C. Darbon, Abbie Bursley, and Mary E. Tyler, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond, Me., prior to 29th ult.
Schr O. P. Stichney, from New Haven, and W. B. Thomas, from New York, at Alexandria 1st inst.
Schr R. Florence, Rich, hence, at Boston 1st inst.
Schrs J. D. Ingraham, Dickens, for Boston; Trueman, Gibbs; and Palladium, Ryder, for New Bedford, all from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 1st inst.
Schr J. T. Alburger, Corson, at Wilmington, N. C., 31st ult. from New York.
Schr Minnie Kinnie sailed from New London 31st ult. for Philadelphia.
Schr George Deering, Willard, at Portland 30th ult. from Salem.
Schrs James L. Maloy, Russell, and Rachel Seaman, Seaman, at Bath 30th ult. from Boston.
Schrs J. Slusman, Jona May, and Maggie E. Chadwick, for Philadelphia, were at Richmond, Me., 26th ultimo.
Schrs S. P. M. Tasker, Mary Weaver, G. W. May, and J. Ponder, Jr., sailed from Richmond, Me., prior to 29th ult. for New York.

MISCELLANY.

The number of vessels belonging to or bound to or from ports in the United States, reported totally lost and missing during the past month is 17, of which 9 were wrecked, 4 burned, 1 foundered, 1 capsized, and 2 are missing. They are classed as follows:—1 steamer, 1 ship, 3 barks, 2 brigs, and 10 schooners, and their total estimated value, exclusive of cargoes, is $310,000. The Philadelphia losses are the schrs J. M. Flanagan, from Philadelphia for Savannah, $18,000; B. C. Scribner, from Portland for Philadelphia, $10,000; and Varuna, from Philadelphia for Newburyport, $11,000.


INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $200,000 | United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties | $216,000·00 |
| 100,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money) | 107,750·00 |
| 50,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 60,000·00 |
| 200,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 213,950·00 |
| 200,000 | City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax) | 200,925·00 |
| 100,000 | State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 92,000·00 |
| 80,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 450·00 |
| 25,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds | 23,625·00 |
| 25,000 | Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee) | 20,000·00 |
| 80,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 15,000·00 |
| 7,000 | State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 4,270·00 |
| 12,500 | Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock | 14,000·00 |
| 5,000 | North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock | 3,900·00 |
| 10,000 | Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock | 7,500·00 |
| $46,900 | Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties | 246,900·00 |
| $1,231,400 Par. | Market value, $1,255,270·00 | |
| | Cost, $1,215,622·27. | |
| Real Estate | | 36,000·00 |
| Bills Receivable for Insurances made | | 223,700·75 |
| Balances due at Agencies:— | | |
| Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company | | 85,097·26 |
| Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value | | 2,740·20 |
| Cash in Bank | $163,318·88 | |
| Cash in Drawer | 972·26 | |
| | | 169,291·14 |
| | | $1,852,100·04 |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas C. Hand, | Samuel E. Stokes, |
| John C. Davis, | William G. Boulton, |
| Edmund A. Souder, | Edward Darlington, |
| Theophilus Paulding, | H. Jones Brooke, |
| James Traquair, | Edward Lafourcade, |
| Henry Sloan, | Jacob Riegel, |
| Henry C. Dallett, Jr., | Jacob P. Jones, |
| James C. Hand, | James B. McFarland, |
| William C. Ludwig, | Joshua P. Eyre, |
| Joseph H. Seal, | Spencer McIlvain, |
| Hugh Craig, | J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, |
| John D. Taylor, | A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, |
| George W. Bernadon, | D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg |
| William C. Houston, | |

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the

HOMESTEAD PLAN

this Company, offering the

COMBINED ADVANTAGES OF THE Building Association AND OF Life Insurance.

Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,

N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. M. Seyfert, | Wm. B. Reaney, |
| Laurence Myers, | Edward Samuel, |
| J. M. Myers, | H. P. Moirheid, |
| Wm. S. McManus, | Clayton McMichael. [4 9 6m |

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS... 2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869 $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alfred G. Baker, | Alfred Fitler, |
| Samuel Grant, | Thomas Sparks, |
| George W. Richards, | William S. Grant, |
| Isaac Lea, | Thomas S. Ellis, |
| George Fales, | Gustavus S. Benson, |

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1853. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles Richardson, | Robert Pearce, |
| William H. Rhawn, | John Keasler, Jr., |
| William M. Seyfert, | Edward B. Orne, |
| John F. Smith, | Charles Stokes, |
| Nathan Hilles, | John W. Everman, |
| George A. West, | Mordecai Buzby, |

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 26

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $500,000 |
| ASSETS | $2,783,581 |
| Losses paid since organization | $23,000,000 |
| Receipts of Premiums, 1869 | $1,991,837·45 |
| Interest from Investments, '69 | 114,696·74 |
| | $2,106,534·19 |
| Losses paid, 1869 | $1,035,386·84 |

Statement of the Assets.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Mortgages on City Property | $766,450 |
| United States Government and other Loan Bonds | 1,122,846 |
| Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks | 55,708 |
| Cash in Bank and Office | 247,620 |
| Loans on Collateral Security | 32,500 |
| Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums | 321,944 |
| Accrued Interest | 20,357 |
| Premiums in course of transmission | 85,198 |
| Unsettled Marine Premiums | 100,900 |
| Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia | 30,000 |
| | $2,783,581 |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Arthur G. Coffin, | Francis R. Cope, |
| Samuel W. Jones, | Edward H. Trotter, |
| John A. Brown, | Edward S. Clarke, |
| Charles Taylor, | T. Charlton Henry, |
| Ambrose White, | Alfred D. Jessup, |
| William Welsh, | Louis C. Madeira, |
| S. Morris Wain, | Charles W. Cushman, |
| John Mason, | Clement A. Griscom, |
| George L. Harrison, | William Brockie. |

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·35.

TRUSTEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| WM. H. HAMILTON, | CHARLES P. BOWER, |
| JOHN CARROW, | JESSE LIGHTFOOT, |
| GEORGE L. YOUNG, | ROBT. SHOEMAKER, |
| JOS. R. LYNDALL, | PETER ARMBRUSTER, |
| LEVI P. COATS, | M. H. DICKINSON, |
| SAMUEL SPARHAWK, | PETER WILLIAMSON, |
| | JOSEPH E. SCHELL. |

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary. 3 5

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

ASSETS $200,000.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANTOWN.

OFFICE, No. 4829 MAIN STREET.

Take risks in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, on the most favorable terms, upon Dwellings, Barns, Merchandise, Furniture, Farming Implements, Hay, Grain, Straw, etc. etc.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spencer Roberts, | Nicholas Rittenhouse, |
| John Stallman, | Nathan L. Jones, |
| Albert Ashmead, | James F. Langstroth, |
| Joseph Handsorg, | Charles Weiss, |
| William Ashmead, M. D., | Charles Millman, |
| Abram Rex, | Charles H. Stokes. |

SPENCER ROBERTS, President.
CHARLES H. STOKES, Secretary and Treasurer.
WM. H. LEHMAN, Assistant Secretary. 5 28 smwfm

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent. 5 23 mwfly

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daniel Smith, Jr., | Thomas Smith, |
| Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis, |
| Thomas Robins, | J. Gillingham Fell, |
| John Devereux, | Daniel Haddock, Jr. |

Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) ..... $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 ..... 524,365·14

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| F. Ratchford Starr, | J. Livingston Erringer |
| Naibro Frazier, | James L. Claghorn, |
| John M. Atwood, | Wm. G. Boulton, |
| Benj. T. Tredick, | Charles Wheeler, |
| George H. Stuart, | Thomas H. Montgomery, |
| John H. Brown, | James M. Aertsen. |

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant. See star

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

GLASS.

205 GLASS. 207

BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER,
Importer of
FOREIGN WINDOW GLASS,
Manufacturer of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS,
Sole Agent for the sale of
FRENCH WHITE PLATE GLASS,
FRENCH LOOKING-GLASS PLATES,
FRENCH SKY-LIGHT GLASS.

Having been appointed Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of the products of the FRENCH PLATE GLASS COMPANIES, I would draw the attention of purchasers to the very superior quality of Glass made by them. It is whiter and more highly polished than any other glass in the world, and worth twenty per cent. more for building purposes.

For sale, with every other variety of GLASS, Ornamental, Colored, Cut, Embossed, and Plain, by

BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER,
Nos. 205, 207, 209, 211
N. FOURTH Street,
209 ABOVE RACE. [5 19 mrp] 211

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

EDGAR L. THOMSON,
Successor to Sharpe & Thomson,
IRON FOUNDER,
STOVES,
TINNED, ENAMELLED, and HEAVY HOLLOW WARE.
OFFICE, No. 209 N. SECOND Street.
FOUNDRY, South SECOND and MIFFLIN Streets,
Philadelphia. 1 27 wfm66

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 22
ALEXANDER CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
COMMENCING JUNE 6.
RICHINGS GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING,
First time in this city, in English, of Adam's Comic Opera,
POSTILION OF LONJUMEAU.
Full strength of the troupe in the cast.
TUESDAY EVENING, June 7.
BENEFIT OF MR. S. BEHRENS.
Meyerbeer's Grand Opera, the
HUGUENOTS.
Wednesday—BENEFIT OF A. S. PENNOYER,
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
First appearance in Philadelphia of
MISS EMMA HOWSON.
Friday—Complimentary Benefit of
CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD.
LURLINE.
Box sheets open Thursday, June 2, at W. H. Boner's Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street.
Reserved Seats, $1. 5 31

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

S. BEHRENS' BENEFIT.
TUESDAY EVENING, June 7.
THE HUGUENOTS.
Cast by the entire strength of the
RICHINGS
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
Mrs. C. R. BERNARD.....DIRECTRESS
RESERVED SEATS.....ONE DO

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

*The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.*

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1870.


## *THE RETURN OF WHITTEMORE.*

SUFFICIENT returns have been received from the special election in the First Congressional district of South Carolina to render the return of the notorious Whittemore certain by a decided majority. We need not recapitulate in detail the story of his shame. Worse than a defaulter in Massachusetts, before he donned the sacred robes; more than distrusted for dishonesty as chaplain of a regiment; charged circumstantially with defrauding the freedmen in various ways; elected to Congress from a district where colored men of the most ignorant class largely predominate; bartering his cadetships openly and shamelessly in the market; and, finally, fleeing the House to escape an almost unanimous expulsion, he now returns to the same House that drove him out as a moral leper, with the broad seal of the State of South Carolina attesting his right to represent the First district of that Commonwealth in the popular branch of our National Legislature.

In a few days he will again appear at the bar of the House and ask to be sworn as a member. Will he be admitted? The nation, profoundly sensitive respecting the half-developed corruption which seems to pervade our supreme law-making power, will watch the action of the House with much solicitude. The case is without precedent in our history. Members have heretofore resigned under resolutions of censure and been returned and sworn unchallenged, but in no instance, we believe, has a member of Congress been expelled or compelled to resign to escape expulsion for venality, and subsequently returned to claim a seat. Mr. Matteson, of New York, was censured by a strong vote some years ago for alleged corruption and then compelled to resign; but a resolution of expulsion had failed to command the constitutional majority in his case, and his legal right to his seat was unquestioned. At the time of his resignation he had already been re-elected to the succeeding Congress, and when the new term commenced he resumed his place. The propriety of allowing him to serve without some notice of the disgrace he had brought upon the previous Congress was freely discussed in the public journals, and was the subject of repeated consultations between some of the leading members of the House. But it is due to Mr. Matteson to say that he stoutly disputed all the allegations of corruption, and claimed that his explanations cleared him of all moral turpitude in the matter.

It is clear that the House has the legal right to protect itself from the presence of any improper person. It is the sole judge of the qualification of its own members, and it is morally bound to refuse admission to a man who has notoriously and corruptly abused his official privileges and brought infamy upon himself and the country. We submit, therefore, that when Mr. Whittemore's credentials are presented for readmission, it is the duty of the House to reject him and declare the seat vacant because the proposed incumbent is utterly unworthy, and his admission would be a blistering stain upon our national character.

Mr. Whittemore's re-election is but a part of the grand scheme of a pack of the most unscrupulous adventurers to maintain power in South Carolina. Of the four districts in that State, two elected Republicans—Whittemore and Bowen; and the other two districts elected Simpson and Reed, Democrats, by about 4000 each. Of the two Republicans, Mr. Whittemore is sadly notorious, and the antecedents of his Republican colleague are anything else than creditable. An adventurer and camp-follower in the Rebel army, and more than once arraigned for crime before the Rebel military authorities, he naturally cast his lot with the swarm of vampires who have fastened upon that State, in desecration of the name of Republicanism, and are eating out its vitals and making reconstruction a term of reproach among all upright men. In the two districts which give very large Democratic majorities the members elected were not eligible, and the minority candidates have both been sworn in in defiance of the popular will expressed against them in unmistakable tones. We need not say that the men, Messrs. Hoge and Wallace, who consent to sit in Congress in contempt of the decision of the election returns cannot merit any high measure of popular respect.

But for the combinations of the corrupt State authorities, Whittemore would not have had a shadow of a chance for re-election. But he is neither better nor worse than the average of his fellow official plunderers, and they did not dare to overthrow him. They would have done so, but Whittemore would have risen like the ghost of "Banquo" to confuse them. Governor Scott is a candidate for re-election next fall, and he dare not break a link in the circle of Swiss mercenaries who now control the State by appeals to the passions and prejudices of the ignorant, and by the official patronage they command. They profess to purchase homes for the homeless freedmen, issue the bonds of the State to pay for lands, and then what they fail to plunder directly from the State they plunder from the negro. The re-election of Whittemore is but the act of desperation of these men to perpetuate their power, and our National Legislature is presented with a hypocrite and renegade to save a junto of petty thieves in their uneasy and uncertain positions at home.

The Republican party must wash its hands of these political abortions called State officials in the reconstructed States, or it must cease to rule in a single commonwealth of the South. When reconstruction began it was impossible to place competent and honest men in power in the Southern States; but reconstruction is settled, and the Republican party must demand ability and integrity in its representative men, or it must die. If Whittemore shall be admitted, and thus the high sanction of the Republican national administration be given to the political adventurers who have blotted the history of reconstruction, and now hang as mill-stones about the necks of the struggling States of the South, they will all follow Virginia and Tennessee, and Republican power in the South will have no future. Its history will be but a continued chapter of shame and misfortune, and it will pass away speedily amidst the rejoicings of all honest men. Already the Citizens' party is making headway in South Carolina, and embraces in its ranks some of the ablest leaders, both white and black, in the State; and it needs but the admission of Whittemore, and the high approval of a Republican Congress to be given the imbecile and corrupt rulers who have returned him, to insure the utter and hopeless discomfiture of Republicanism in the strongest Republican State of the South.

## *THE INCOME TAX AND THE TAX ON TEA AND COFFEE.*

THE House of Representatives is still engaged in the discussion of the voluminous bills for the reduction of taxation, and after a vigorous debate on the income tax yesterday, an understanding was established that a vote is to be taken on that subject to-day. If the Republican Congressmen wish to be renominated and re-elected they must speedily bring these protracted labors to a satisfactory conclusion. If they fail to reduce the burdens of the people the country will hold them to a rigid responsibility. They have no right to impose or retain taxes which are unnecessary, and if they voluntarily play the part of cruel and exacting taskmasters they will be righteously doomed to disgrace and defeat.

The propriety of a reduction of taxation being universally recognized, the only practical question is what objects shall be selected for this exemption and reduction. The prevailing tendency appears to be to distribute these reductions over hundreds of articles or objects: but this policy is, we believe, under present circumstances, radically erroneous. The public want sweeping and palpable reductions which every man can feel and understand, and we know of no objects which can be more appropriately selected for this purpose than the income tax and the duty on tea and coffee.

The revenue derived from these sources is about equivalent to the amount that can now be safely spared by the Government, approximating fifty millions of dollars annually; and we do not believe that any other three important objects of taxation can be pointed out which yield a sum approaching so nearly to the proposed diminution of Treasury receipts. They are also regarded, in popular apprehension, as proper subjects only for war taxes, and a powerful reason for their repeal is furnished by this fact. If Congress abolishes the income tax, it will please business classes and the rich; and if the duty on tea and coffee is taken off, relief will be granted to every household, and every poor man who maintains a family can at once demand a sensible reduction in two indispensable items of his grocer's bill. As tea and coffee are furnished exclusively by foreign countries, no American industry can be depressed by an abolition of the duty on those articles, and while the whole people, rich and poor, would be relieved, no man would be injured. The attempt of Great Britain to impose a tax on tea precipitated the Revolution. During the Mexican war a duty was levied temporarily on tea and coffee as a war measure, but these duties were abrogated when peace was restored; and custom as well as plain common sense give pre-eminent force to the claims of these articles for exemption from taxation in times of peace. The income tax, by its express terms, stands on the same footing. If Congressmen wish to do an act at once statesmanlike, simple, and popular, let them cease muddling their brains over tax and tariff bills a hundred pages long, which elicit interminable debates exhaustive of the patience of the country. Let them strike off at once the recognized war taxes which we have pointed out, and postpone details to a more convenient season. Let them respect the wishes, interests, prejudices, and customs of the people, and grant relief in the way that justice and policy so clearly dictate.

## *THE TROUBLE IN LIBERIA.*

A CABLE despatch by way of London informs us that a serious trouble has broken out in Liberia, the cause of which is attributed to the appointment by the President of a certain unpopular official at Cape Palmas. The people of that place are represented as being very much excited on the subject, and as threatening to secede from the republic if the appointment is confirmed. We have received from an intelligent citizen of Liberia an explanation of this difficulty, which will be of interest to our readers.

The present occupant of the Presidential chair, Mr. Edward J. Roye, belongs to the conservative party, and although he is a man of considerable wealth and influence, he is extremely unpopular with a great many of the people because of his lack of public spirit, and because he has done nothing whatever for the development of the interests of the country. A large portion of his wealth is invested abroad, and he neither improves land, builds houses, nor aids in any public improvements. Three times before he was a candidate for the Presidency, and he was only elected finally by a very small majority—less than twenty. The territory about Cape Palmas was purchased by the Colonization Society of Maryland, and was the last to be annexed to the republic. It is called the State of Maryland, and its people are mostly liberals, who believe in pushing forward all manner of improvements, and in extending the influences of civilization among the neighboring native tribes. Many of them are bitterly opposed to Mr. Roye, and, according to our informant, their threat of secession is rather to force him to adopt a more liberal policy, than with any idea of actually withdrawing from the confederacy. Of course such a piece of political manœuvring is not to be defended, and it would be much more creditable if some other method were adopted to produce a pressure on the President. In this country the affairs of the republic of Liberia excite a deep interest, because it is hoped that by its means the whole continent of Africa may be Christianized and civilized, and any serious political disturbance would be made use of by the enemies of the colored race to prove their incapacity for self-government. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the people of Cape Palmas will not make even a pretense of secession, but devote themselves to pushing forward the interests of the country rather than injuring them by exciting a disturbance that can scarcely have other than a bad effect.

## *IS CORRUPTION TO LEAD REPUBLICANISM?*

WE copy in another column an editorial article from the Pittsburg *Commercial* on the management of the coming campaign in this State. The *Commercial* is the most widely circulated and influential Republican paper in Western Pennsylvania, and the plain warning given is singularly significant of the probable fate of the Republican party in this State if it be surrendered to the leadership of Cameron, as now seems probable. As no Republican State Convention will be held this year, no new State Committee can be appointed, and it is evidently intended by the trick of a Congressional conclave to foist Cameron into the management of the party. This has been adroitly arranged by Cameron to enable him to control the Senatorial and legislative nominations with the view of his re-election to the United States Senate. With the organization of the party in his hands, and the means of the party to dispense to aid his favorites and defeat the will of the people in primary elections, he hopes to send to the Senate this fall a majority of Republicans who will repeat the consuming shame of 1867 and re-elect him to the first legislative tribunal of the nation.

Cameron well understands that the control of the Republican organization in this State can be secured by him only by defrauding the party. No State Convention of the party would tolerate his leadership, and only by the mockery of a Congressional committee could he attain such a commanding position, to be wielded to debauch, disgrace, and eventually defeat the great party that has hitherto triumphed in this State in defiance of his frauds. When he was opposed to its success, as he was on more than one occasion since 1860, its triumph was comparatively easy; but when it had to stagger under the load of his active support, its efforts were desperate to preserve its supremacy; and in 1867, when it had to go into a campaign with the crushing load of his election to the Senate, it could not save itself from defeat.

In 1864 Cameron played the same bold fraud upon the Republican party. Looking solely to his own election to the Senate, he forced himself upon the party as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, through the weakness of Hon. George V. Lawrence, the president of the convention, after three-fourths of the delegates had positively recommended another gentleman. His appointment chilled the party into almost hopeless indifference, and his management made Pennsylvania blot her once noble record with defeat, while all the other debatable States gave decisive majorities. While the Republican leaders of Ohio and Indiana devoted themselves to attain success for the national cause, and won overwhelming victories, Cameron devoted the organization, and the then almost illimitable means of the party, to force his favorites upon the local tickets for the Legislature, and thus sacrificed thousands of Republican votes. The result was that Pennsylvania alone, of all the loyal States, faltered, as the legitimate fruits of Cameron's incompetent, selfish, and factional leadership. The State was lost on the home vote in October, and the whole nation was appalled at the anomalous position of our thoroughly loyal State. In confusion and despair at the disaster he had given the State as the legacy of his imbecility and selfishness, he at once called two of his successful predecessors—Messrs. McClure and McVeigh—to his aid, and asked them to take the helm and if possible retrieve the State in November. Mr. Lincoln also interfered and had competent men to take charge of the campaign, and by almost superhuman effort the State gave Lincoln a small majority on the home vote. Such are the records Cameron has written in his attempts at leadership in the Republican party; and at this critical juncture, with New York lost by nearly 90,000, and discontent widespread in the Republican ranks, it needs but the leadership of Simon Cameron to make Republican victories in Pennsylvania known only in the history of the past.

COMMON COUNCIL yesterday adopted the plan for a House of Correction prepared by Mr. J. H. Windrim, for which the committee had awarded the first premium. The cost of the building, according to this plan, will be about $500,000, and it will accommodate 2000 persons, which number can, if necessary, be duplicated. Having now adopted a plan which apparently gives satisfaction, it is to be hoped that the work of erecting the House of Correction will be pushed forward with some degree of vigor. There is no public improvement more needed than this, and with the rapid increase of our pauper population, and the crowded state of the Almshouse and County Prison, the want of a House of Correction will be more severely felt every day that it is delayed.

## *THE INDIAN POW-WOWS.*

THE great war chiefs of the mighty bands of murderous Indian vagabonds, Spotted Tail and Red Cloud, are having sundry talks and visitations at Washington with the rulers who merely enjoy the slight honor of representing forty millions of American people. Bedford street is about a fair Eastern equivalent for an average tribe or two of these savages in general condition, but to bring it up to the sanguinary standard of Red Cloud's band it should be reinforced by all the notorious murderers in the country. We are rejoiced to notice that the amicable relations between the President and Spotted Tail have been strengthened by the appropriate present of the former to the latter of a beautiful meerschaum pipe, the bowl of which represents the head of a horse. Two of the objects which are popularly supposed to be especially dear to the heart of our great chieftain are thus typified by a gift to the Indian, to whom they are equally dear, and after Mrs. Grant's addition of a box of smoking tobacco, Spotted Tail will be the most ungrateful of savage scamps if he does not postpone for at least one month after his return to his tribe any new attempts to scalp his beloved white brethers. What honors may be in store for Red Cloud remains to be seen, but he has slaughtered so many white men that the richest treasures of the Indian Bureau should be lavished upon him. He should be covered with gold and silver medals, loaded down with beads and trinkets, and impressed more firmly than ever with the lesson so many savages have been taught, that the true road to the white man's treasury is to be found over the mangled remains of white emigrants and soldiers. A feeling of false sentimentality converts the white murderers sentenced by our courts into objects of sympathy, and why should not the principle be carried out on a much larger scale in national affairs, by paying to every red marauder a splendid bounty for each white scalps as he possesses?

—The Concord *Patriot* reports that one New Hampshire boy of fifteen years is now six feet five and a half inches tall, but it does not brag about him yet, as he has not got his growth.


SPECIAL NOTICES.

*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*

MIXTURES IN LIBERAL

Cheviots and Meltons. Silk Mixtures always in Fashion. All Manner of Thin Goods.

At WANAMAKER'S

Discount to Clergymen. Finest Clothing for Boys. Stylish Patterns and Textures.

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SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
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SHERIDAN'S RIDE.
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The Poem recited at 12 M. and 4 and 9 P. M., by
MR. J. B. ROBERTS
Admission.....25 cents
Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. 5 30 6t

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
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THE LADIES CONNECTED WITH the ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH design holding a Fruit and Floral Festival, on the evenings of June 1, 2, and 3, in the new church edifice, S. E. corner of ARCH and BROAD Streets. Proceeds in aid of the fund to furnish the church.
MUSIC. REFRESHMENTS. FLOWERS.
Tickets for either one of the evenings, 25 cents; for the three, 50 cents, to be had at the door.
Entrance at the chapel building, Broad street, below Arch. 5 31 4t*

FLORAL FESTIVAL, FAIR, AND PROMENADE CONCERT, at HORTICULTURAL HALL, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS, June 8, 9, and 10, by the Ladies of Beth-Eden Church. First Regiment Band every evening.
Tickets, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at S. C. Shinn's Drug Store, S. W. corner Broad and Spruce streets and at the Hall. 6 3 6t

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COKE.
OFFICE OF PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS,
June 1, 1870.
The price of coke has been reduced to SIX CENTS PER BUSHEL, at the Ninth and Fifteenth Ward Works, and to FIVE CENTS PER BUSHEL at the Point Breeze and Manayunk Works. Orders may be left at this office, or at either of the works.
THOMAS R. BROWN,
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HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p


POLITICAL.

FOR SHERIFF, 1870,

F. T. WALTON,

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.


CLOTHING.

STOP THE CAR! LET ME OUT! I SAY!

"*Mr. Conductor*, stop the car this minute!"
"Be at the corner in a minute, sir!"
"No matter, I don't want to go to the corner! I want to stop right here!"
"What's the matter with the man?"
"Matter? Why matter enough, sir! Don't you see! I can't afford to go past the GREAT BROWN HALL, with such a notice as that staring me in the face."
"What notice?"
"Why, don't you see? Read it!

A NICE WOOLLEN SUIT FOR TEN DOLLARS!"

"Whoa! Whoa! Let's go and see it!"

And the conductor and all the passengers get out at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S, and every man of them buys a TEN DOLLAR SUIT, and they all subscribe to make up ten dollars for a suit for the driver.
After which they drive off, crying as they go,

"HURRAH FOR THE TEN DOLLAR SUITS OF

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WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

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A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3mrp

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We have just received from the New York and Philadelphia Auctions 150 cases of
Ladies' and Misses' Hats.
Also, 500 cartons!
SPRING STYLE FLOWERS,
Which we will retail at less than wholesale prices. We call particular attention to the above, as they are bargains. Ladies, please make a note of this.
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AT PRICES WHICH WILL
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SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS HANDKERCHIEFS. 3 21 mwf

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Black and Fancy Silks,
UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY,
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Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m5

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18 PHILADELPHIA

# THE LEGISLATURE.

## The Contest Next Fall.

### Present Status of the Two Houses, and their Probable Future Complexion—The Outgoing Senators and their Successors.

On the next Legislature will devolve the responsible duty of apportioning the State into Congressional, Senatorial, and Assembly districts, and it is of the utmost importance, therefore, that the Republicans maintain their ascendancy in both branches. Under the present congressional and Legislative apportionments, it is possible for the Democrats to carry the State on the popular vote, and yet lose the control of the General Assembly. In 1867 the Democrats elected Justice Sharswood by a popular majority of nearly 1000, and yet the Republicans held their supremacy in both the Senate and House.

**The Outgoing Senators.**

The present Senate is divided politically into 18 Republicans and 15 Democrats. In the Republican list we class Mr. Lowry, who claims to be an independent, with decided Republican proclivities, and is in fact eminently eccentric in his political movements. The following Senators retire in October:—

3. Philadelphia—David A. Nagle, Dem.
5. Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery—Charles H. Stinson, Rep.
6. Bucks—R. J. Linderman, Dem.
7. Lehigh and Northumberland—R. S. Brown, Dem.
8. Berks—J. Depuy Davis, Dem.
9. Schuylkill—William M. Randall, Dem.
14. Lycoming, Union, and Snyder—John B. Beck, Dem.
21. Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata, and Perry—Charles J. T. McIntire, Dem., and John K. Robinson, Rep.
25. Allegheny—Thomas Howard, Rep.
29. Crawford and Erie—Morrow B. Lowry, Rep.

Of the retiring Senators, it will be seen that seven are Democrats and four Republicans, and three of the Republican Senators hail from districts so decidedly Republican that it is safe to count them as certain to return Senators of like faith next fall. The Fifth district has 3000 Republican majority on a full vote; the Twenty-fifth has 6000; the Twenty-ninth has 3500; and the Twenty-first district, now represented by one Republican and one Democrat, has 500 Republican majority on an average vote.

**The Third District.**

The Third district is composed of the Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth wards of this city, and voted as follows for Governor last year:—

| *Wards.* | *Geary.* | *Packer.* |
|---|---|---|
| Fifth | 885 | 1881 |
| Sixth | 803 | 1267 |
| Eleventh | 847 | 1546 |
| Twelfth | 1199 | 1359 |
| Sixteenth | 1596 | 1593 |
| Seventeenth | 1638 | 1659 |
| Eighteenth | 2849 | 1713 |
| Total | 9217 | 11,048 |

Democratic majority, 1831.

The colored vote will add nearly 1000 to the Republican vote and make the district close, and political success may depend upon the relative strength of the candidates. The contest for the Democratic nomination will be between Nagle, present Senator, Daily, present member of the House, and Donnelly, formerly a member of the House. The Republican nomination is not warmly contested.

**The Fifth District.**

In the Fifth district Mr. Stinson, of Montgomery county, late Speaker of the Senate, will be presented by his county for renomination, and Major Pomeroy, Colonel Pennypacker, and H. S. Evans, of the *Record*, of Chester, are contesting the nomination in that county. All are experienced legislators. Major Pomeroy has been two sessions in the House, Colonel Pennypacker has served three sessions, and Mr. Evans has served in both House and Senate. Delaware county will probably be called upon to decide between Mr. Stinson and the nominee of Chester county. The nominee will of course be elected.

**The Sixth District.**

In the Sixth district the Democrats will likely nominate a new man, and if the Republicans are prudent and vigilant they have nearly an even chance for success. The colored vote will be quite as large as the average Democratic majority, and with a full Republican vote the county could be carried, but we do not class it as Republican. Last year the vote stood 6505 for Geary, and 7061 for Packer—a Democratic majority of only 556.

**The Seventh District.**

In the Seventh district Mr. Brown will be rotated out for a Lehigh county man, in accordance with inflexible usage in that section, and his successor will, of course, be a Democrat.

**The Eighth District.**

In the Eighth district Mr. Davis has already been twice elected, once for the unexpired term of Mr. Clymer, and again for a full term. He is likely to be his own successor. We believe that the Republicans do not hope to carry Berks this year.

**The Ninth District.**

In the Ninth district there will be a bitter contest for the Democratic nomination and an earnest fight for success at the election. Mr. Randall has been twice elected, and will pretty certainly be renominated. Colonel Cake, now M. C., is spoken of as the Republican candidate, and should he be nominated there will be an exhausting struggle, with the chances in favor of the Republicans. The vote for Governor in 1869 stood 7902 for Geary, and 8901 for Packer—a Democratic majority of 999.

**The Fourteenth District.**

In the Fourteenth district the Republicans have twice thrown away the Senator by local feuds or bad nominations. In 1864 Judge Walls (Dem.) was elected over Mr. Shriver; and again in 1867 Mr. Beck (Dem.) was elected over Mr. Wingert. The vote of the district for Governor last fall was as follows:—

| *Counties.* | *Geary.* | *Packer.* |
|---|---|---|
| Lycoming | 4053 | 4587 |
| Snyder | 1719 | 1315 |
| Union | 1788 | 1207 |
| | 7560 | 7109 |

Republican majority, 451.

This district has now been represented for six consecutive years by a Democratic Senator, and unless the Republicans are wise in selecting their candidate they will lose the district again. The local divisions in the party are serious, mainly growing out of the defeat of legislative candidates because they did not answer the political and speculative purposes of Mr. Cameron. All the counties will present candidates. Colonel A. C. Simpson will be nominated by the Republicans of Snyder, with fair prospects of a nomination, and ex-Senator Johnson will be presented by Lycoming. The Democratic candidate will be either Mr. Beck, present Senator, or Mr. Dill, present member of the House.

**The Twenty-first District.**

In the Twenty-first district both the Democratic candidates were returned as elected, but in a contest the celebrated "coffee-pot" fraudulent naturalization papers were developed, and Mr. Shugert (Dem.) was ejected and Captain Robinson (Rep.) given the seat. The vote for Governor in the district last fall was as follows:—

| *Counties.* | *Geary.* | *Packer.* |
|---|---|---|
| Blair | 3,444 | 2,778 |
| Huntingdon | 2,925 | 2,388 |
| Centre | 3,102 | 3,464 |
| Mifflin | 1,640 | 1,702 |
| Juniata | 1,204 | 1,642 |
| Perry | 2,429 | 2,433 |
| | 14,744 | 14,357 |

Republican majority, 387.

It will be seen by the above table that Huntingdon county fell far short of her usual majority last fall. They had an open disruption of the party on local offices, and nearly half the Republican majority was wasted. Had Huntingdon given her full Republican vote, Geary's majority in the district would have been fully 800. On a full vote, the Republicans could give 1000 majority. If the Republicans do not elect two Senators in this district, and thus gain one, it must be because they waste their power in factional warfare. General Beaver, of Centre; Mr. Woods, of Mifflin; Mr. McCrum, of Blair (editor of the Altoona *Tribune*), and several others are named for the Republican nomination. Mr. McIntire, present Democratic Senator, will not be renominated.

**The Twenty-fifth District.**

In the Twenty-fifth district Mr. Howard was elected last fall to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Mr. Errett, and he is a candidate again, with Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Humphreys, present member of the House, as competitors. Mr. Humphreys is the candidate pressed by the labor organizations. A triangular fight is barely possible but hardly probable, and the Republican nominee will be elected.

**The Twenty-ninth District.**

In the Twenty-ninth district candidates are as thick as falling leaves in autumn, and among them is the irrepressible Lowry, who proposes to run against all conventions and party rules. Lowry has served nine years, and Crawford now naturally claims the candidate. Mr. George K. Anderson, well known in this city as a large oil producer, seems to be the most prominent candidate for the Republican nomination. Mr. Sturdevant, an old member of the House, and Mr. Delameter, another successful oil man, are Mr. Anderson's chief competitors. Lowry's present purpose is to unite the Democrats on himself as an independent candidate, and divide the Republicans sufficiently to succeed. In any event, however, we confidently count on the success of the Republican nominee.

**The Prospects of the Republicans.**

If the Republicans should act with ordinary discretion, they must elect in all the districts now represented by Republicans, and gain two in the Fourteenth and Twenty-first districts. They have but to exercise their own available strength to make the next Senate stand as follows:—

| | *Rep.* | *Dem.* |
|---|---|---|
| Holding over | 14 | 8 |
| New Senators | 6 | 5 |
| | 20 | 13 |

Republican majority, 7.

If, however, the Republicans should waste their power in the Fourteenth and Twenty-first districts, as they have done in the past, they would lose one Senator from their present strength, and the next Senate would stand thus:—

| | *Rep.* | *Dem.* |
|---|---|---|
| Holding over | 14 | 8 |
| New Senators | 3 | 8 |
| | 17 | 16 |

Republican majority, 1.

In the foregoing we present the best and the worst aspects the next election for the Republicans, and it will be seen that nothing short of a political whirlwind can lose them the control of the Senate.

**The House of Representatives.**

The last House stood 60 Republicans to 40 Democrats, Republican majority 20. In this city the Republicans elected 13 of the 18 members, but it is not probable that more than 13 can be chosen next fall. Unless improved nominations are made there is danger that two or three districts may be lost. Looking over the State, we do not see where the Republicans can gain more than four members under the most favorable circumstances, viz: two in Franklin and Perry and two in Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Juniata. In these districts the Democrats have an even chance with the Republicans, and it is not safe to count on changes. In a bad tide it is possible for the Republicans to lose three in Indiana and Westmoreland, three in Lycoming, Union, and Snyder, two in Luzerne, and two in Bedford, Fulton, and Somerset—ten in all—which, counting the remainder of the State to elect as last year, would make the House a *tie*. In 1849 the House was a tie, but for thirty-one years one of the great parties has had a working majority in the popular branch of the Legislature. It is not probable, however, that the Republicans can manage so badly as to throw away all the close districts, and it is reasonably safe to calculate that the next Legislature will have from 15 to 25 Republican majority on joint ballot. The State must give over 10,000 Democratic majority to carry the Legislature against the Republicans.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

**The City Amusements.**

THE RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE will commence a season on Monday evening next, at the Academy of Music, with the comic opera of *The Postilion of Lonjumeau*.

On Tuesday *The Huguenots* will be presented for the benefit of Mr. S. Behrens. This opera has never been performed in this city in English, and it will therefore be an unusual attraction.

On Wednesday the ever popular *Bohemian Girl* is announced for the benefit of Mr. S. Pennoyer. On this occasion Miss Emma Howson will make her first appearance in this city in the *role* of "Arline."

On Friday Mrs. Bernard will have a benefit, for which occasion Wallace's opera of *Lurline* is announced.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Jefferson will personate "Rip Van Winkle." This is Mr. Jefferson's benefit night, and his admirers will undoubtedly turn out in force. A matinee to morrow.

AT THE ARCH Mr. Brougham will have a benefit this evening, when he will appear as "Gerald Fitzmaurice" in the comedy of *A Gentleman from Ireland*, and as "Handy Andy" in the drama of that name.

AT THE CHESNUT a variety entertainment will be given this evening.

AT THE ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, No. 1225 Chesnut street, an interesting collection of curiosities are on exhibition.

## CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S CLOTHING.
YOUTH'S CLOTHING.
BOYS' CLOTHING.

NEW SPRING STYLES.
ALL KINDS.
ALL SIZES.

BETTER IN STYLE, MAKE, AND FIT THAN ANY OTHER STOCK OF READY-MADE GARMENTS IN PHILADELPHIA. PRICES ALWAYS GUARANTEED LOWER THAN THE LOWEST ELSEWHERE.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

CHAMBERS' WRITING AND COPYING INK.—Merchants, book-keepers, and all others who have occasion to do much writing are constantly annoyed by the unreliable quality of many of the inks and writing fluids of the day, and a good ink that will flow freely from the pen, that will not gum, that will be jet black, and that will copy readily, is certainly a desideratum. These important qualities are all combined in an eminent degree in Chambers' Writing and Copying Ink, which has given perfect satisfaction wherever it has been tried. It makes a beautiful manuscript, flowing with great freedom from the pen, and it will make a perfectly legible copy. Those who are annoyed by the unsatisfactory character of many of the inks in use should at least give this a trial, and judge for themselves of its superiority. Evans, Stoddart & Co., No. 719 Sansom street, are the sole agents for Chambers' Writing and Copying Ink, and book-keepers and others who are interested will find it to their advantage to call on them. The prices are low, and a liberal discount to the trade will be allowed.

THE SOLACE OF AGE.—PLANTATION BITTERS is an agreeable compound of St. Croix Rum—the most nutrimental of all distilled liquors—and a variety of tonic, alterative and anti-bilious vegetable productions, among which is the most invaluable of invigorators, Calisaya bark. The spirituous basis is manufactured by the agents of the proprietors, from the sugar-cane, on their own leasehold plantations in the West Indies; and the Calisaya bark is gathered and prepared for exportation from South America by the employes of the firm. Both, therefore, can be guaranteed to be unadulterated, and of the finest quality.

For these reasons PLANTATION BITTERS is recommended as an unequaled invigorating cordial for aged persons. But it has a stronger recommendation than that of the proprietors, viz.: the testimony of thousands in the decline of life who have tested its revivifying properties. The record covers a period of more than ten years, and includes both sexes and all ages, from fifty to four-score years and upwards.

SEA MOSS FARINE, from pure Irish moss, for blanc mange, puddings, custards, creams, etc., etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

FOR the accommodation of those that wish to make their purchases before business hours and before the rush commences, ROCKHILL & WILSON will open their store to-morrow (Saturday) morning at six o'clock, and those who cannot make it convenient until after business hours, they will find us open until ten o'clock in the evening. We invite all to call and examine the largest, best, and cheapest stock in the city, not forgetting the popular all-wool ten dollar spring suits.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
BROWN STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

INQUIRE WITHIN.—The mouth is like a house to let. However pretty it may be externally, it is impossible to judge of its merits until you have seen the inside. If behind the ruby doors there are plenty of pearl-white fixtures, you will exclaim at once, "How beautiful!" To impart the utmost possible brilliancy, there is nothing like fragrant SOZODONT.

FOR PERFECT FITTING DRESS SUITS—GO TO STOKES.
" " " BUSINESS " GO TO STOKES.
" " " NOBBY " GO TO STOKES.
*For first class fashionable clothing,*
GO TO CHARLES STOKES, 824 CHESTNUT STREET.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, GOODYEAR'S manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

"SPALDING'S GLUE" mends everything.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

CHANGE IN THE TIME TABLE
OF THE
NEW YORK TRAINS.

Through Trains for New York now leave

WALNUT STREET WHARF

At 6:30 and 8 o'clock A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M.

WEST PHILADELPHIA,

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M.

Before taking any of the above trains, it would be well to call at OAK HALL and insure a good reception in New York or anywhere else by clothing yourself in a

SPRING SUIT

FROM

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

## MARRIED.

ALLEN—STOCKTON.—On the 1st instant, by the Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., GEORGE W. ALLEN and ANNA M. STOCKTON, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, both of this city.

BAKER—CURREY.—On the 2d instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Bishop Simpson, assisted by Rev. R. J. Carson, J. W. BAKER, M. D., and ELIZA, daughter of William Currey, Esq.

POOL—WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday, June 1, 1870, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Warren Randolph, Mr. GEORGE L. POOL to Miss ANNIE L., daughter of Joseph J. Williams, Esq., all of this city.

## DIED.

CLEVELAND.—On the 1st instant, LILLIE, daughter of the late Charles Dexter Cleveland and of Alison N. Cleveland, aged 22 years and 18 days.

Her funeral will take place on Saturday, June 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., at her mother's residence, No. 2023 Delancey Place. Her friends and the friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

MCCORMICK.—On the 1st instant, MARY T. MCCORMICK, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 2334 vine street, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock.

MOORE.—On the 1st instant, after a short illness, CHARLES HENRY, youngest son of Joseph and Cecelia Moore, aged 11 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 522 N. Fourth street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

REPPLIER.—On Thursday morning, the 2d instant, THOMAS LANCASTER, son of Susan P. and the late Joseph M. Repplier, aged 20 years.

The male relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 121 N. Sixteenth street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Thirteenth street, above Chesnut.

### OBITUARY.

We notice the announcement in the papers of this morning of the decease of

MRS. ESTHER SERGEANT BARTON.

This excellent lady was well known to many of our citizens.

She was a granddaughter of David Rittenhouse, the celebrated mathematician and astronomer.

Mrs. Barton was a daughter of Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, who was an active and earnest supporter of the Revolution, a member of Congress, and the first Attorney-General of Pennsylvania. Judge Thomas Sergeant, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and the Honorable John Sergeant, for many years the leader of the Philadelphia Bar, and for fifteen years a member of Congress, were brothers of Mrs. Barton. The subject of this notice was married in early life to Dr. William P. C. Barton, who was known here and in Europe as a gentleman of high scientific attainments and as a learned and industrious author. He wrote a number of valuable works still quoted as standard treatises, was the first Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and at the time of his death was senior Surgeon in the navy.

Mrs. Barton was, at the time of her decease, in the 81st year of her age.

CLOTHING.

JONES'
ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.

OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.

OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT.

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.

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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

The Herring's Champion Again!

HENDERSON, N. C., May 27, 1870.

*Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 807 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN:—On the morning of the 17th inst. our town was visited with the severest conflagration that ever occured in this place, burning the whole business portion, including forty (40) buildings, mostly stores. I was the fortunate owner of one of Silas C. Herring's Safes, which passed through the hottest part of the fire—the brass plates and knobs being melted off. The Safe contained all my books, valuable papers, and greenbacks, also, some gold, and on opening the Safe I found the contents entirely uninjured.

Yours, respectfully,
D. E. YOUNG.

ONCE MORE.

HENDERSON, N. C., May 27, 1870.

*Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 807 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN:—On the morning of the 17th of May our town was visited by one of those unwelcome visitors that left the town almost entirely in ashes, burning every business house in town; but I being one of the fortunate, having one of Farrel, Herring & Co.'s Improved Champion Safes.

When the fire had ceased we found our Safe with the brass melted off, but the contents, consisting of books, papers, etc., all in perfect order.

Yours, respectfully,
J. G. YANCEY.

STILL ANOTHER.

HENDERSON, N. C., May 27, 1870.

*Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 807 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN:—On the morning of the 17th inst. the village of Hendesson was mostly destroyed by fire—all the business houses were consumed.

Being in possession of one of your celebrated Champion Safes, which was in the rear portion of the store and was much exposed to the flames.

We found, on opening the Safe after it got cooled off, that the contents were uninjured.

The test satisfied us that your Safes are proof against fire.

Respectfully, yours,
BURWELL & PARHAM.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes,

"The most reliable protection from fire known."

Herring's New Patent Champion Bankers' Safes,

Combining wrought iron and hardened steel, and iron welded with the patent Franklinite or "Spiegel Eisen," afford protection against burglars to an extent not heretofore known.

Dwelling House Safes for silver plate, valuables, jewelry, silks, laces, etc. All Safes warranted dry.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 BROADWAY, corner of Murray street, New York.
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HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans. 6 1 wfm3trp

FOR SALE.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF COUNTRY SEAT, MILLS, AND FARMS.

No. 1. A large Merchant Mill, with seven run of burrs, 150 horse-power; 70 acres of land, six Tenant Houses, and all other fixtures complete. Price, $35,000.

No. 2. A Grist and Saw-mill, 125 horse-power; 22 acres of land, suitable for cotton, woollen, or paper manufacture; Dwelling House, and all the usual outbuildings. $12,000.

No. 3. A Farm of 275 acres, with beautiful Country Seat, Farm House three Tenant Houses, Barn, Milking Shed, Carriage-house, Henery, Ice-house, Grapery, and Gas-house, and all other fixtures suitable for a country residence and grazing or dairy farm. There is on this tract a Grist and Saw-mill, with a fall of 35 feet. Price, $300 per acre.

These properties adjoin, and are situated on the bank of the Brandywine at Chadd's Ford, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, about 25 miles from Philadelphia. This is classic ground, being the site of the Brandywine battle in 1777.

No. 3 is the handsomest Country Seat to be found in the beautiful section of country where it is located.

For particulars address
WALTER HIBBARD,
West Chester,
6 2 f12t* Chester county, Pa.

FOR SALE—No. 283 S. FOURTH Street, above Spruce, a superior DWELLING-HOUSE, 22 feet front, every modern convenience, in complete order; early possession; convenient to Post Office and to Exchange and Insurance Companies.
D. T. PRATT,
5 30 20t No. 108 S. FOURTH Street.

SHERIFF'S SALE, JUNE 6—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, 29 acres, Twenty-second ward, situated on WASHINGTON Lane, between Limekiln pike and Township road, Germantown. 6 3 3t*

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 19tf Delanco, N. J.

STORE TO RENT—FIXTURES FOR SALE—No. 9 N. SECOND Street. Good stand for Dry Goods or Hat Business. Apply on premises to
6 1 12t* KEIM & BIDDLE.

TO RENT—A PARTLY FURNISHED MANSION, with about eight acres of Land, including Lawn, and Fruit and Vegetable Garden, in full cultivation, ready for use, known as Auburn Hill, on the old Front street road, one mile this side of Frankford. Apply to GEORGE L. ASHMEAD,
6 1 6t No. 333 WALNUT Street.

STORES TO RENT, POSSESSION JULY 1. The first floor and cellar of two New Stores, on NINTH Street, above Arch. Also, the second and third floors, each 36 by 50 feet, with separate entrance. Apply to WILLIAM H. BACON,
6 3 6t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED SMALL HOUSE, No. 316 South SIXTEENTH Street, at a moderate rent.
S. KINGSTON MCCAY,
6 1 5t* No. 429 WALNUT Street.

CARPETS CLEANED AND FREED FROM MOTH by a process entirely new, by HOPE, LAUBACH & CO., AT
5 14 1m No. 250 N. BROAD Street.

NO CURE, NO PAY! FOX'S CRAMP AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE has proved itself to be the surest and speediest remedy for Cramps, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and first stages of Asiatic Cholera. No family after having once tried it will be without it. Ask for Fox's Cramp and Diarrhœa Mixture, and take no other. Sold at WARNALL & CO.'S, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets, and No. 602 ARCH Street. 5 20 3rp

REFRIGERATORS.

905 MARKET STREET.

WATER COOLERS,

| | | |
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| $2 00 | $5 00 | $8 00 |
| 2 50 | 5 50 | 9 00 |
| 3 00 | 6 00 | 10 00 |
| 3 50 | 7 00 | 12 00 |
| 4 00 | 7 50 | 20 00 |

REFRIGERATORS,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $1 50 | $12 00 | $25 00 |
| 1 75 | 14 00 | 28 50 |
| 2 25 | 16 50 | 32 00 |
| 7 00 | 18 00 | 35 00 |
| 9 00 | 19 00 | 40 00 |
| 11 00 | 22 00 | 50 00 |

CREAM FREEZERS,

$2 00 TO $30 00

WALNUT BRACKETS.

CUTLERY AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

B. A. WILDMAN & BRO.,
5 31 tuthf1mrp No. 905 MARKET Street.

SAVERY'S PATENT

COMBINED DINING-ROOM WATER-COOLER AND REFRIGERATOR.

It being made of cast-iron, porcelain lined, in walnut cases, does not impart unpleasant taste or smell to provisions, fruit, etc. Please call and examine.
JACOB F. HAND, Jr., Retail Depot,
5 9 mwf2mrp No. 620 MARKET Street.

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1870. 1870.

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NINTH Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill.
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1117. 1117.

BARLOW'S

SUPERB FURNITURE,

NEW DESIGNS.

No. 1117 CHESNUT St.

One Profit,
Our Own Make,
Seasoned Lumber.

GUARANTEED AT 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.

No one buys of us better or more thoroughly-seasoned lumber than A. BARLOW.

ELLIS P. MOORE & CO.,
Foot of Brown street.
HENRY, BAYARD & CO.,
Ridge avenue and Master street.
CHARLES ESTE,
Seventeenth and Callowhill streets.

1117. [6 1 6trp] 1117.

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NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street
PHILADELPHIA,
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings
Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings.
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding
ETC. ETC.,
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Wholesale and Retail.

OUR TAINS AND SHADES.

GENERAL UPHOLSTERY.

CHARLES L. HALE,
No. 936 ARCH STREET,
Swiss and Nottingham Lace Curtains,
WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES,
Of the newest colors and designs.
Window Cornices in Gilt, Walnut, and Rosewood and Gilt. Furniture Slips or Covers fitted, cut and made. [5 24 mwf1m5p
SPRING AND HAIR MATTRESSES made to order

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
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# FIFTH EDITION

## THE LATEST NEWS.

### FROM THE BORDER.

**More About the Fenians—The Recent Encounter with the United States Troops, and How it Occurred.**

OGDENSBURG, June 3.—Tully, conductor on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, publishes the following card:—

To the Press of the Country:—Having seen a despatch to the press stating that the United States troops fired on Fenians during a riot at Williamstown, N. Y., on the first of June, I beg leave to give, in justice to the troops and their commander, Lieutenant George W. Deshler, 1st Artillery, a correct statement of the affair.

On the arrival of the train at Williamstown, a few New York roughs left the train, and got into a dispute at the hotel. The train starting before they got on board, some of their party cut loose the cars, containing about two hundred Fenians and forty roughs. The Fenians demurred at this, and a riot commenced, the roughs drawing their revolvers and shooting in every direction.

At this stage of affairs, having run back my train and considering the lives of my passengers in danger, I requested Lieutenant Deshler to interfere and put a stop to it. He did so in a most gallant manner, having to lead his men some distance up a steep bank under a heavy fire before he could form them. Having formed with six men, he called upon the rioters to disperse, and charged in front of his party with fixed bayonets. Without firing a shot the disturbance was quelled, and the rioters were in the cars in less than five minutes after the charge was made.

### FROM THE DOMINION.

**The Red River Expedition—A Battle Anticipated Near the Lake of the Woods.**

TORONTO, June 3.—The *Globe's* Northwest correspondent telegraphs from St. Cloud that Riel is dissatisfied with the Manitoba bill, because it does not provide for general amnesty, and he intends resisting. The Red River expedition has two hundred men at Fort Garry and eight hundred on the prairie. A battle is expected near Lake of the Woods. A large band of half-breeds has been sent out as scouts for the purpose of watching the expedition.

The Fenians and half-breeds are said to be on bad terms. The above report is from a friend of Riel's. Another despatch to the same paper says Riel is robbing the Winnipeg mails to provide himself with funds previous to his departure to the United States.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Treasury Payments.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The payments made by the Treasury during the month ending May 31 were as follows:—On account of civil and miscellaneous, $4,646,025 16; War, $4,564,720 01; Navy, $2,165,062 90; Interior, $673,391 20. The above does not include payments made on account of interest or redemption of the public debt.

**Taxing Bonds.**

Mr. Beck's amendment taxing United States bonds, by whomsoever held, was defeated by a respectable majority.

**Van Wyck's Banking Project.**

Mr. Van Wyck, Secretary of the National Currency and Free Banking Association of New York, was before the Committee on Banking and Currency to-day, and presented a copy of a bill to fund the public debt and establish a uniform gold and paper currency, diminish interest on the debt, stimulate production, protect labor from oppression of capital, etc. The committee do not incline to its adoption.

## CONGRESS.

**Senate.**

*Continued from Second Edition.*

Mr. Morton presented and had read by the Clerk a memorial and resolutions of Israelites of Indianapolis, calling attention to the massacre of Jews in Roumania, and requesting the interposition of the President of the United States in behalf of that persecuted and outraged people. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Sumner then offered a resolution calling upon the President, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests, for any information in the Department of State concerning a reported persecution and massacre of the Israelites in Roumania. He said the reports were so absolutely horrible that it was but natural to suppose them greatly exaggerated. It was incumbent upon us, in the interest of humanity, to possess all the information concerning it that might be attainable.

Mr. Sprague attributed the cause of the massacre to the fact that the Jews had obtained possession of all the business, the lands, and the trade of the country; that while one class of the people were in poverty, without means of business, there was on the other hand an eager, money-getting, trade-monopolizing population.

It was this condition of things that had brought about the spectacle which the world to-day contemplated. There was food for reflection in this for the Senate and for our own country.

Mr. Stewart remarked that if it was the intention of Senator Sprague to establish the rule that when a man got rich he ought to be killed, it might not inconvenience some Senators, but would bear very hard upon others, and among them the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. Sumner's resolution was then agreed to.

A general discussion then took place as to the order of business, Mr. Trumbull endeavoring to get up the bill for the apportionment of representatives in Congress among the several States. He urged its importance in view of the late large increase of the voting population by the accession of the colored element, necessitating changes in representation in various States. The taking of the census which was now proceeding, and the increase of population in the West, were additional reasons for these changes.

The Senate then proceeded with the Indian appropriation bills.

**House.**

*Continued from the Second Edition.*

The next vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Judd to confine the tax to invested capital. It was rejected—yeas 75, nays 112.

The next vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Finckelmburg limiting the allowance for house rent to five hundred dollars. Agreed to—95 to 45.

The next vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Potter providing that the income tax shall not continue or be collected after the expiration of the year 1870. Rejected—yeas 73, nays 106.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. Winans as a substitute, limiting the tax to three per cent. on dividends and bonds of corporations and on United States bonds. Rejected.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. Morgan as a substitute, imposing a tax of five per cent. on income from bonds and securities between $1000 and $10,000, of seven per cent. between $10,000 and $30,000, and of eight per cent. over $30,000. Rejected.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. Garfield to exempt from the tax income derived from business. Rejected.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. Woodward to substitute for the income tax a tax of five per cent. on the interest of United States bonds. Rejected.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. Hoar prohibiting the publication of income returns. Agreed to.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. Dawes, to treat the number of persons to a family in a social or religious community holding their property in common at five instead of ten. Agreed to.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. Holman, imposing a tax of ten per cent. on the interest and income of United States bonds, to be withheld by the Treasurer of the United States. Rejected—yeas, 45; nays, 138.

The next amendment was that offered by Mr. Ambler, requiring legacies and successions not direct to the family of the decedent, to be returned as income. Rejected. Yeas, 65; nays, 107.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. Loughridge, providing that where an income tax has been assessed for 1869 against any religious or social community as an individual and have not been paid, it shall be reassessed according to the provisions of this act allowing five persons to a family. Rejected.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. Axtell to apportion the tax among the States according to population, and to have it levied and collected by the States. Rejected.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. Cleaveland to the section relating to exemption. Rejected.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. Mayham to make distinction between income from invested capital and income from business. Rejected.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. Laflin, to add to the exemptions losses by floods. Agreed to.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. Burchard, to amend section 49 so as to make it read, "The assistant assessor shall require every such

## THE SUN'S CORONA.

*From the London Spectator.*

One problem after another presented by the study of the sun has been mastered by astronomers and physicists. They have ascertained what are the substances of which his globe is constituted, they have learnt something of the condition in which those substances exist; they have detected the secret of the rose-colored prominences which spring suddenly into view when his orb is eclipsed, Later came the simultaneous discovery by Jannsen and our ingenious countryman Lockyer, that the spectrum of the prominences can be studied when the sun is not eclipsed, a discovery fruitful in promise, if it has not yet brought with it all the results which had been looked for. More important still was the invention by Mr. Huggins, *facile princeps* amongst astronomical spectroscopists, of a method by which the prominences can be seen ("not merely rendered sensible," as Sir John Herschel justly says) by means of the spectroscope. Thus it has become possible to inspect the figure, and what is yet more striking, the changes of figure, of these amazing objects. Astronomers have availed themselves at once of this ingenious method, and so far as the prominences are concerned little seems left to be discovered.

But one imposing phenomenon presented during total solar eclipses remains yet to be interpreted. The crown of glory which suddenly bursts into view when the sun's orb is totally concealed, has proved a source of perplexity to astronomers and physicists until now, and may, perchance, yet foil their attempts at explanation for many years to come. It has been regarded as a lunar appendage by some, as a solar appendage by others, while others again have supposed it to be merely an optical phenomenon. In August, 1869, during the eclipse which offered such important information respecting the colored prominences, the corona was left uninterpreted. In August, 1869, though several observers scrutinized it attentively with the powerful instruments now available to the astronomer, it still foiled their efforts. The question which is perhaps of all others most in the thoughts of the astronomer, is whether the observations to be made during the eclipse of December next will suffice to master this stubborn problem.

If we consider the matter aright, we shall see that the solution of the difficulty can hardly fail to afford most interesting information respecting the physical habitudes of the sun, nay, even respecting relations affecting the whole economy of the solar system. Regarded as a solar appendage, the corona is, in some respects, the most amazing object within the limits of the planetary scheme. It has been seen (under favorable conditions) to extend several degrees from the eclipsed sun; and a degree, in the case of an object situated at the sun's distance, corresponds to a length of seventeen hundred thousands of miles. When we remember that the object, whatever it is, is not a mere plane surface (as one is so apt to conceive in regarding a phenomenon of the sort), but surrounds the sun on every side, we begin to recognize the enormous volume which it occupies. Those radiations whose structure is so perplexing are in reality enormous streams of matter, whether continuous or discrete remains yet to be determined. These streams, too, are not necessarily directed towards or from the sun, as one is apt to suppose from their ordinary aspect. It is not even probable that they are so situated, since observers of repute have noticed that the radiations of the corona are not symmetrical.

Is it safe to hazard a guess as to the real nature of the corona, when a few months may afford positive information respecting its structure? Let us consider what we know already. It has sometimes happened that astronomers have remained in doubt respecting a problem whose solution was in reality in their hands. Galileo was content to remain perplexed by the strange changes of Saturn's appearance, when it was possible for him to have anticipated by simple reasoning the discovery of the real nature of the planet's appendage. The predecessors of Sir W. Herschel suffered discovery after discovery to escape them, because they would not be at the pains to discuss in full their own observations. The wonderful success of that great astronomer was due to his appreciation of the fact that observations can only be fruitful when submitted to scrutiny and analysis. It appears to us that the observations already made upon the corona only require careful consideration to reveal with tolerable distinctness the real nature of this object.

Setting aside the theories which associate the corona with the moon or with our own atmosphere, as altogether untenable in the face of recent discoveries, let us inquire whether we have any reason to believe that the portion of space apparently occupied by the corona is really tenanted by material substance. We cannot suppose that a solar atmosphere of any sort occupies this region. For it is incredible that objects of such a nature as the colored prominences—flames thousands of miles in height—should exist at the bottom of an atmosphere whose depth must be estimated by hundreds of thousands of miles, and which would be subject also to the enormous attractive energies of the sun's mass. If our own atmosphere, with a probable depth of about a hundred miles, and attracted only by the relatively insignificant forces of terrestrial gravity, is yet capable of exerting a pressure of nearly a ton on every square foot of surface, how inconceivably vast would be the pressure of an atmosphere thousands of times as deep (even supposing the visible bounds of the corona to indicate its true limits), and attracted by the sun, at whose surface four of our pounds would weigh a hundred-weight!

The material particles, then, which form the corona must be of such a nature as not to press towards the sun. In other words, they must travel around him. As to the nature of these motions, we are led by the irregular appearance of the corona to believe that the bodies forming the corona travel in paths having every variety of form.

Thus we are led to the conclusion that they must be somewhat of the nature of those meteoric bodies which reach our own atmosphere. We know that the meteors reach us along paths so eccentric in figure that many of these bodies must have come from beyond distances exceeding those at which Uranus and Neptune circle round the sun. And what is more to the purpose, we know that large numbers of those which are intercepted by the earth would otherwise have passed to the immediate neighborhood of the sun.

Now for one meteor which the earth intercepts there must be millions on millions which pass on their course, past her path, without being interfered with by her. And for each meteor-system which passes close past the earth's track there must (according to all reasonable probability) be millions of systems which make no such approach. Is it conceivable that these countless millions of meteors and meteor-systems, undoubtedly existing in the sun's neighborhood, should remain wholly invisible when the sun is eclipsed? Supposing them—brilliantly illuminated as they must be, owing to their proximity to the sun—to be visible during total eclipses, we should expect them to present precisely the appearance actually exhibited by the corona. Thus we are led at once by *a priori* and by *a posteriori* considerations to judge that the corona consists of multitudes of meteoric bodies, travelling in orbits having every variety of figure and position around the central luminary.

But if this be the case, we should expect that some traces of the outlying portions of this vast congeries of systems would be visible after sunset and before sunrise. We find, accordingly, that there can be traced in the evening towards the west, and in the morning towards the east, that faint luminous gleam known as the zodiacal light. This light grows brighter towards the horizon beneath which the sun lies at the time. Are we to suppose this increase of light stops short suddenly at that point? It is reasonable to conclude, on the contrary, that the light increases in brilliancy up to the very place occupied by the sun. So that here again we have evidence accounting satisfactorily for the existence of a glory of light round the sun during total eclipses.

We venture to predict that if the corps of observers now being formed under the auspices of the Royal Astronomical Society should be successful in finding new evidence respecting the corona, that evidence will not be found opposed to the views we have expressed above.

## WEST POINT.

**The New Graduating Class at the Military Academy—Names and Standing of its Members.**

The class which graduates at the West Point Military Academy this year is one of the largest ever examined at the Academy. It numbers fifty-nine members, whereas the class of last year only numbered thirty-nine. During the four years that the class has been in the Academy it has lost but a single member.

The names and standing of the members of the class are as follows:—

| Order of Merit. | Names. | State in which born. | State from which appointed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1.. | Francis V. Green..... | R. I. | D. C. |
| 2.. | Edward S. Holden..... | Mo. | Mo. |
| 3.. | Edward E. Wood..... | Pa. | Pa. |
| 4.. | Winfield S. Chaplin..... | Maine. | Maine. |
| 5. | James Rockwell, Jr..... | N. Y. | N. Y. |
| 6.. | Wm. R. Quinan..... | Md. | Md. |
| 7.. | Carl F. Palfrey..... | Mass. | Maine. |
| 8.. | William B. Weir..... | N. Y. | At large. |
| 9.. | James A. Dennison..... | Indiana. | Mo. |
| 10.. | Clarence A. Postley..... | N. Y. | Col. Ter. |
| 11.. | Edward S. Chapin..... | Conn. | Iowa. |
| 12.. | Henry A. Reed..... | N. Y. | Wis. |
| 13.. | Rollin A. Ives..... | N. Y. | N. Y. |
| 14.. | Edward C. Edgerton.... | Indiana. | Indiana. |
| 15.. | Ira MacNutt..... | Pa. | Pa. |
| 16.. | William B. Homer..... | Mass. | Mass. |
| 17.. | Walter S. Schuyler..... | N. Y. | N. Y. |
| 18.. | Charles W. Larned..... | N. Y. | At large. |
| 19.. | Edgar S. Dudley..... | N. Y. | N. Y. |
| 20.. | Wm. E. Birkheimer.... | Ohio. | Iowa. |
| 21.. | Richard A. Williams.... | Pa. | Pa. |
| 22.. | Alexander O. Brodie.... | N. Y. | N. Y. |
| 23.. | Edward G. Stevens..... | Mass. | Mass. |
| 24.. | Charles W. Burrows.... | Maine. | Maine. |
| 25.. | Charles A. H. McCauley | Md. | Pa. |
| 26.. | Samuel W. Fountain.... | Va. | Ohio. |
| 27.. | Benj. H. Randolph..... | R. I. | R. I. |
| 28.. | Daniel C. Pearson..... | Mass. | Mass. |
| 29.. | Edward A. Godwin .... | W. Va. | W. Va. |
| 30.. | Robert G. Carter..... | Maine. | Mass. |
| 31.. | Austin L. Peirce..... | N. Y. | N. Y. |
| 32.. | Edwin M. Cobb..... | Mass. | Cal. |
| 33.. | Clinton H. Tebbetts .... | Ark. | Ark. |
| 34.. | Frederick K. Wark..... | Ohio. | Ohio. |
| 35.. | Robert E. Coxe, Jr..... | Ala. | Ala. |
| 36.. | Charles B. Schofield.... | Illinois. | At large. |
| 37.. | Henry P. Kingsbury..... | N. C. | At large. |
| 38.. | Frederick E. Phelps.... | Ohio. | Ohio. |
| 39.. | Edward J. McClernand.. | Illinois. | At large. |
| 40.. | John G. Kyle..... | Ohio. | Ohio. |
| 41.. | Otto L. Hein..... | D. C. | At large. |
| 42.. | Jerauld A. Olmsted..... | N. Y. | N. Y. |
| 43.. | Peter S. Bomus..... | N. Y. | N. Y. |
| 44. | Frederick W. Kingsbury | Ohio. | Wis. |
| 45.. | Benjamin H. Hodgson.. | Penn. | Penn. |
| 46.. | Robert N. Price..... | Penn. | Penn. |
| 47.. | Winfield S. Edgerly..... | N. H. | N. H. |
| 48.. | Clarence A. Stedman.... | Mass. | Penn. |
| 49.. | Frank Michler..... | N. Y. | Penn. |
| 50.. | Edwin H. Shelton..... | Conn. | Conn. |
| 51.. | Dexter W. Parker..... | Conn. | Conn. |
| 52.. | John B. Kerr..... | Ky. | Ky. |
| 53.. | Sebree Smith..... | Mo. | Kansas. |
| 54.. | Lovell H. Jerome..... | N. Y. | At large. |
| 55.. | Orlando L. Welting..... | Penn. | Penn. |
| 56.. | John Conline..... | Vt. | Georgia. |
| 57.. | Daniel H. Floyd..... | Md. | Indiana. |
| 58.. | Levi P. Hunt..... | Mo. | Mo. |
| 59.. | Isaiah H. McDonald..... | Ohio. | Ohio. |

## TAKING TO WATER.

**Pittsburg's Pet Sensation—A Female Oarswoman Enters the Lists—Woman's Rights to be Put into Practice.**

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of yesterday has the following:—

Judging from the rumors that have been afloat in aquatic circles during the past few days, Pittsburg is soon to be treated to an aquatic sensation. It is nothing less than the entering into aquatic contests of an element that has never been known there before.

During last fall and the present aquatic season considerable attention has been directed to a girl about seventeen years of age, who almost every day has made her appearance in a skiff on the Monongahela, and by her splendid oarsman ship has come to be considered the female oarsman of Pittsburg. She usually rows down from a point above the railroad bridge to the Point, and sometimes up the Allegheny. She displays, as is stated by those who have seen her, a skill that would do credit to the best oarsmen in the city, and has on several occasions made excellent time from the railroad bridge to the Point and return.

Early during the present season some of her friends endeavored to get her to enter the lists and contest in some of the races of the present season. She refused, and evidently did not wish to enter a field where there was so strong an element of rowdyism. She stated that she had adopted rowing partially as a pastime and to enable her to carry her father to his work, as he was at that time employed in one of the rolling-mills on the South Side, and she wished to convey him over the river early in the morning. From the grace and skill with which she handles the oar a number of friends in this city and particularly those residing in the vicinity of her home, which is in the unromantically-named region called Pipetown, in the Eighth ward, have determined if possible to induce her to enter the racing list this season and issue a challenge to some one of the prominent local oarsmen of this city. It is now stated that she has signified her willingness to do so, provided that her friends will assume the responsibility of defeat in case she is defeated, and she says that she will do her *best* to win. The workmen in the rolling mills in that portion of the city have already raised a considerable sum, and will soon have a handsome purse made up in order that a challenge may be made to some of the local oarsmen. She is unwilling to risk herself in a great race at first, but it is stated will issue a challenge to one who has already an enviable reputation in this vicinity. Her friends were unwilling yesterday that her name should be given to the public, but it may not be improper to state that her first name is "Lottie," and that she resides in the Eighth ward.

—By a recent law Maryland pays $121,120 annually in pensions to 1514 soldiers of the War of 1812.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH GIRLS.—The following passage is from "Notes on Burgundy," by Charles Richard Weed, just published in London:—The foolish and often insane attempt, so prevalent, unfortunately, with our countrymen, to ape their betters, is rarely seen in France. Contentment with their lot seems to be very general; and, if it is a feature of the French character to be amused with what we should, perhaps, call trifles, this custom has, at least, the advantage of occupying time harmlessly. It is impossible, of course, to be the guest of a French family, where there are daughters, without being struck by the great contrast between their life and that of the English girls. This contrast appeared to me now to be more striking than ever; and this is the case; for, while the French girl has been, so to speak, standing still, her life before marriage running in the same narrow domestic groove, our English girls have been accorded more liberty, of which they have not been slow to take advantage, with what result, in many cases, is well known. Thus encouraged to indulge in amusements of the most exciting nature, a quiet home becomes a bore, and their young life is spent in frivolities which are sorry preparations for the years when they hope to be matrons. There is, doubtless, much to be said against the French system of marrying girls to men whose characters they have little or no opportunity of studying; but, though continental marriages are not, as a rule, the result of mutual love, it is certain that in France a maidenhood of glittering but unreal splendor is rarely, if ever, succeeded by a wifehood of disappointment and unhappiness.

*POPULAR SIMILES.*

As wet as a fish—as dry as a bone,
As live as a bird—as dead as a stone;
As plump as a partridge—as poor as a rat,
As strong as a horse—as weak as a cat;
As hard as a flint—as soft as a mole,
As white as a lily—as black as coal;
As plain as a pikestaff—as rough as a bear,
As tight as a drum—as free as the air;
As heavy as lead—as light as a feather,
As heavy as time—uncertain as weather;
As hot as an oven—as cold as a frog,
As gay as a lark—as sick as a dog;
As slow as a tortoise—as swift as the wind,
As true as the Gospel—as false as mankind;
As thin as a herring—as fat as a pig,
As proud as a peacock—as blithe as a prig;
As savage as tigers—as mild as a dove,
As stiff as a poker—as limp as a glove;
As blind as a bat—as deaf as a post,
As cool as a cucumber—as warm as toast;
As flat as a flounder—as round as a ball,
As blunt as a hammer—as sharp as an awl;
As red as a ferret—as safe as the stocks,
As bold as a thief—as sly as a fox;
As straight as an arrow—as crooked as a bow,
As yellow as saffron—as black as a sloe;
As bright as glass—as tough as a gristle,
As neat as my nail—as clean as a whistle;
As good as a feast—as bad as a witch,
As light as day—as dark as pitch;
As brisk as a bee—as dull as an ass,
As full as a tick—as solid as brass;
As lean as a greyhound—as rich as a Jew,
And ten thousand similes equally new.

—A Massachusetts man, who had never before seen the elephant, insisted, when a circus procession passed through his town last week, that the elephant was walking backward.

—A Massachusetts paper gives a report that one of the members of the State Legislature is absent actively engaged with the Fenians, and it calls loudly for his expulsion.


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LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH MOTTET, DECEASED.
Letters of Administration on the above-mentioned estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those who have claims against the same present them without delay to
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No. 629 WALNUT Street.
Philadelphia, May 12, 1870. 5 27 10t

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The amount of Bonds issued is $625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth $1,000,000.
The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.
We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1. For further particulars apply to
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
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Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
FREE OF TAXES.
We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of
$1000s, $500s, and 100s.
The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.
The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coa Trade of the Road must come.
Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.
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No. 36 South THIRD Street,
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PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
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Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
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D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.
Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D Randolph & Co.

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE
Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,
Free from all Taxes.
We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at
NINETY (90)
And interest in currency added to date of purchase.
These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1873. Principal and interest payable in gold.
They are secured by a first mortgage on 5000 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.
A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.
For full particulars, copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to
C. & H. BORIE,
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OF LARGE AMOUNTS
Taken Very Cheap.
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SUCCESSORS TO
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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 2 25

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BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.
Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

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Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
ALSO,
Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7 Per Cent Bonds,
Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company.
These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment.
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No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26 6

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Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
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WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
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SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
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ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

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Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
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LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
INSURANCE ¾ OF 1 PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Thursday, June 16, at 8 A. M.
The ACHILLES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——— June
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 4, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 4.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, June 4th. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, June 11th.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 13 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 622 tons, Capt. Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Capt. Gray.
JUNE, 1870.
Prometheus, Friday, June 3.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 10.
Prometheus, Friday, June 17.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 24.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P M. on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 2 DOCK Street,
Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 3 1m

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 31, 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, June 4, 9 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, June 11, at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 14, 1 P. M
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$35
To London..... 105 | To London..... 40
To Paris..... 115 | To Paris..... 42
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax..... 20 | Halifax..... 15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.... 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.... 28
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
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PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 13

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
5 9 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 13

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVENMAN.
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

## NEW-YORKISMS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NEW YORK, June 3, 1870.

**Sacred Concert Par Excellence.**

Mr. Fisk announces that in consequence of the great success that attended the 9th Regiment reception given last Friday evening, he will next Sunday evening give at the Grand Opera House a "sacred concert." It may not be very easy to trace the logical sequence of the two events. It may not be very easy to see why so solemn and majestic an affair as a "sacred concert" should be the natural and inevitable result of a ball in which the *opera bouffe* element was represented with the *opera bouffe* disguise left off. But then Mr. Fisk is not to be hampered by such small considerations as consistency and harmony with himself. Having determined upon music for the million, he at once decided that the sacred concert was the thing with which to catch the greenbacks of the public. Possibly some obscure recollection of the Sunday-school *fiasco* in which he figured some months ago returned to him and pricked him on to this tardy act of compensation. At any rate it will be easily understood by Philadelphians that Mr. Fisk is the only man in New York capable of giving social concerts with that religious *abandon* and pious recklessness of expense with which such concerts ought to be given. He has not yet stood up to be prayed for at the Fulton street prayer meetings, but after this event that may not be an altogether impossible event. If there is joy among the angels over one sinner that repenteth, what would the beatitudes of the noonday institution of Fulton street amount to over the conversion of this great Erie apostate? The thing that Mr. Fisk has stipulated for in the programme is that not more than one piece out of every two shall be from Offenbach. It is the intention of this great moral reformer, this millionaire moralist of Gotham, to pit conscience and can-can off against each other, and to have oratorio and *opera-bouffe* neutralize each other. Oh, how much good might he not accomplish if he would only turn his attention to the midnight meetings, and personally hand around the tea!

**The St. Nicholas Hotel Robbery.**

As you already are aware, Joseph E. Isaacs, diamond broker, was robbed at the St. Nicholas Hotel by two experts who gave their names as Carlo Dejalis and Joseph Cheval. Isaacs was invited thither by Dejalis, who assured him he had a number of valuable gems of which he wished to dispose at a low price. Isaacs yielding to the temptation, visited the room, was set upon there by Dejalis and his companion, gagged, chloroformed, and robbed. Thus Isaacs. The singular part of the story is that the robbed man had, untouched, upon his person, after the "robbery" was over, a diamond and a ruby ring, a gold watch and chain, a diamond breastpin, and a diamond cluster brooch. Little doubt is entertained by the more suspicious detectives but that Isaacs is a confederate of the two rascals (who hail from Philadelphia), and that events will prove his complicity.

**The Beethoven Festival.**

Preparations for this festival are perfecting, though the ignominious fact remains that we had to go to Boston for some of our best music. That ought to teach New Yorkers to give their own bugle a little rest. ALI BABA.

## CITY GOVERNMENT.

**Meeting of Both Branches of City Councils.**

Both branches of the City Government met yesterday afternoon. The business transacted was as follows:—

*Select Branch*—President Cattell in the chair.

A communication was received from the School Directors of the Fifteenth section, relative to increased school accommodation. Referred.

Also, one from the Chief Commissioner of Highways, asking that the law be changed in regard to the manner of awarding contracts for paving. Laid over.

Mr. Fareira presented a resolution for an additional story to the school building on Filbert street, above Twentieth. Referred.

Mr. Jones, one for paving with cobble-stones Ridge avenue, from Columbia avenue to Dauphin street. Referred.

Also, one to open Manayunk avenue. Referred.

Mr. McIlvain, a resolution for the paving of Lancaster street; also, one for the grading and paving of Pine, Ludlow, and Thirty-seventh streets; also, one for the opening and grading of Fifty-second street. Referred.

A message from the Mayor was received, inviting members of Councils to be present at a review and inspection of the police force at Logan square on Wednesday.

Mr. King submitted a resolution of inquiry in regard to the opening of Spring Garden street eastward to Delaware avenue. Referred.

Also, authorizing the Commissioner of City Property to reset, with new curbstones, the south side of Chestnut street, between Fifth and Sixth, and to place new granite steps at the entrance of the Mayor's office and Receiver of Taxes. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution for adjournment July 7 until September 5. Passed.

The chairman of the Committee on Port Wardens, to whom was referred the ordinance for a wharf at Dickerson street, on the Delaware, reported favorably, and the bill passed.

Mr. Jones, chairman of the Committee on City Property, reported a bill authorizing the construction of a stable on the city lot, Beach and Noble streets. Passed.

The bill calling all leaky and uncovered slop and ash carts nuisances was called up and referred to the Committee on Police.

Mr. Farcira, chairman of the Committee on Schools, reported an ordinance appropriating $2500 for reglazing the public school buildings of the city. Defeated—yeas 7, nays 9.

An ordinance appropriating $10,000 for the purchase of a lot of ground on Frankford road and Helen street for school purposes was passed.

Bills from Common Council were considered as follows:

One to change the place of voting in the First division of the First ward, was referred.

One allowing market stands on Third street and Germantown avenue, from Girard avenue to Master street. Concurred in.

For the grading of Baltimore avenue. Concurred in.

To extend the fire alarm telegraph line to Roxborough and Chestnut Hill. Concurred in.

The ordinance prohibiting the use of ashes in paving streets was taken up and passed.

Also, an ordinance providing for the paving of Lehigh avenue, from Broad to Frankford road. Passed.

Also, one to allow the sinking of an artesian well at Brown and Willow streets. Passed.

Mr. King's ordinance relative to the repair of streets by city supervisors was then taken up. After some discussion it was passed.

Bills from Common Council were then considered, as follows: One for changing the place of voting in the Eleventh division of the Seventh ward, concurred in; one approving the plan of James H. Windrim for building a house of correction, concurred in; making an appropriation for a bridge at Fairmount, concurred in; to change the name of Passyunk road to Passyunk avenue, concurred in. Adjourned.

*Common Branch*—This branch met at the usual hour, president Louis Wagner in the chair.

A communication was received from the Board of Health, asking for a supply of water at the municipal hospital. Referred to the Committee on Water.

Mr. Calhoun offered a resolution to change the place of voting in the First division of the First ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Canning presented an ordinance appropriating Third street and Germantown avenue for the use of farmers. Agreed to.

A number of petitions for gas lamps, water-pipe, &c., were presented and appropriately referred.

The bill for the extension of the fire alarm telegraph, which was under consideration at the adjournment of Council last week, was taken up.

The motion of Mr. Nickels to indefinitely postpone was not agreed to. The original bill was then discussed.

Mr. Hetzell moved that the appropriation of $600 be transferred from item 9 of the appropriation to the Fire Department to item 3 of the appropriation to the Department of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph. The amendment was ruled out of order.

Mr. Hetzell then moved to take the amount from item 9 of the appropriation to the Fire Department. Agreed to, and the bill passed.

Select Council bills were then taken up, as follows: One changing the place of voting in the Second division of the Seventeenth ward. Indefinitely postponed.

One making an appropriation of $35,000 for the erection of a new school-house in the Fourteenth ward. Agreed to.

One authorizing the City Controller to make certain transfers. Agreed to.

Mr. Huhn presented an ordinance creating a loan of $700,000, for the paving of Broad street. Referred.

Mr. S. Miller, of Committee on Highways, presented a resolution to pave Lawson and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, one to grade Baltimore avenue. Agreed to.

Also, one to pave Jefferson and Ninth streets, in the Twentieth ward. Agreed to.

Also, one granting privilege to certain persons to sink an artesian well at the southwest corner of Crown and Willow streets. Agreed to.

Also, one repealing all ordinances for paving with ashes. Agreed to.

Also, one for the grading of Lehigh avenue, from Broad street to Frankford road. Agreed to.

Also, one to repeal a resolution providing for the grading of Twentieth street. Agreed to.

Mr. Glass, of the Committee on Poor, presented an ordinance making an appropriation of $6100, for the erection of a house for the resident physician at the Almshouse. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Willits, of the Committee on Surveys, presented an ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Main street, Manayunk. Postponed.

Also a resolution to extend a sewer on Schell street. Withdrawn.

Also a resolution to change the name of Passyunk road to Passyunk avenue. Agreed to.

Also one making an appropriation of $700,000 for the erection of a bridge at Fairmount. Agreed to.

Also a resolution repealing a resolution for the paving and grading of sidewalks on Kensington avenue. Referred.

Mr. Myers, of the Committee on Port Wardens, presented an ordinance cancelling the lease of Green street wharf, Delaware. Postponed.

Mr. W. F. Miller, of Committee on Election Divisions, presented a resolution changing the place of voting in the Eleventh division of the Seventh ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Allison, of the Committee on House of Correction, presented a report stating they had advertised for plans, offering premiums of $800, $400 and $200. The first premium was awarded to James H. Windrim, the second to James C. Sydney, and the third to Edward Jennings. A resolution awarding the contract to James H. Windrim for $500,000 was agreed to.

Mr. S. Miller, of the Committee on Highways, presented an ordinance for the paving of Vine street with the Belgian pavement, from Third street to Delaware avenue. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley offered a resolution directing the City Treasurer to accept a loan of $100,000 offered to the city by the Board of Trusts. Referred to Committee on Finance.

A long debate followed, in which words were bandied by several members, on a resolution of instructions to the Mayor.

Bills from Select Council were taken up as follows:

One for the erection of a temporary stable at Noble and Beach streets. Agreed to.

An amendment to Common Council's bill for the erection of an iron awning. Concurred in.

An amendment to the bill for paving Clearfield street. Referred to Committee on Highways of Common Council.

Amendments to the bill for the extension of the fire-alarm telegraph. Concurred in.

A resolution to reset the curbstone on Chestnut street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Agreed to.

One relative to opening Spring Garden street. Agreed to.

One making an appropriation of $10,216 67 for the purchase of a lot for school purposes in the Twenty-fifth ward. Agreed to.

Adjourned.


WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

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DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
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AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery
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GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
$12, $15, $20, $25.

We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.
CHAINS AND JEWELRY.
Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.

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No. 85 NASSAU STREET (UP STAIRS)
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WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
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S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
3 5] Second floor, and late of No. 25 S. THIRD St.

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FURNITURE, ETC.

HOVER'S
Celebrated Patent Sofa Bedstead
Is now being made and sold in large numbers both in France and England. Can be had only at the manufactory. This piece of furniture is in the form of a handsome PARLOR SOFA, yet in one minute, without unscrewing or detaching in any way, it can be extended into a beautiful FRENCH BEDSTEAD, with Spring Hair Mattress complete. It has the convenience of a Bureau for holding, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order. This Sofa Bedstead requires no props, hinges, feet, or ropes to support it when extended, as all other sofa beds and lounges have, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair, but the Bedstead is formed by simply turning out the ends or closing them when the Sofa is wanted. The price is about the same as a lounge. An examination of this novel invention is solicited.
H. F. HOVER,
5 24 tuf6m No. 220 South SECOND Street, Philada

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FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
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WILLIAM FARSON'S
Improved Patent Sofa Bed
Makes a handsome Sofa and comfortable Bed, with Spring Mattress attached. Those wishing to economize room should call and examine them at the extensive first-class Furniture Warerooms of
FARSON & SON,
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Also, WILLIAM FARSON'S PATENT EXTENSION TABLE FASTENING. Every table should have them on. They hold the leaves firmly together when pulled about the room. 2 19 smwf6m

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Selling at Cost,
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1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on New Jersey Southern Railroad.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 5, and 6 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 4, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 2:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 2:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Ningara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 8 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

May 30, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, ant 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 7:40 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia | - | 10:20 P. M. |
| " " Williamsport | - | 8:00 A. M. |
| " arrives at Erie | - | 7:40 P. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia | | 10:50 A. M. |
| " " Williamsport | - | 8:15 P. M. |
| " arrives at Erie | - | 7:25 A. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia | - | 7:20 A. M. |
| " " Williamsport | | 6:00 P. M. |
| " arrives at Lock Haven | | 7:20 P. M. |
| BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport | - | 1:30 P. M. |
| " " " arrives at Lock Haven | - | 2:45 P. M. |

EASTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie | - | 8:50 A. M. |
| " " Williamsport | - | 9:25 P. M. |
| " arrives at Philadelphia | | 6:20 A. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie | - | 9:00 P. M. |
| " " Williamsport | | 8:15 A. M. |
| " arrives at Philadelphia | | 5:30 P. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport | - | 9:45 A. M. |
| " arrives at Philadelphia | | 9 50 P. M. |
| BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport | | 12:25 A. M. |
| " " Harrisburg | - | 5:20 A. M. |
| " arrives at Philadelphia | | 9:25 A. M. |
| BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven | | 11:35 A. M. |
| " " arr. Williamsp't | | 12:50 P. M. |
| BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven | | 9:35 P. M. |
| " " arr. Williamsport | | 10:50 P. M. |

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6:05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:30 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 6:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M. and 11:25 A. M., passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 1:27 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 8:00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train from New York leaves Harrisburg at 3:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 4:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:25 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 3:45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7:15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6:55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1:05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8:05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER Sup't,

## RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 113 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train | 8:00 A M. |
| Paoli Accommodation | 12:30 and 7:10 P. M. |
| Fast Line | 12:30 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 11:00 A. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 2:30 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | 4:10 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 5:30 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 8:00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express | 10:30 P. M. |
| Way Passenger | 11:30 P. M. |

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6 10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 3 10 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 6:30 A. M. |
| Erie Mail | 6 30 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodat'n | 8:20 A. M. and 6:40 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 9:00 A. M. |
| Fast Line and Buffalo Express | 9:35 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 12 55 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 5:40 P. M. |
| Lock Haven and Elmira Express | 9:40 P. M. |
| Pacific Express | 2:55 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 9:40 P. M. |

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem Easton, Allentown,

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

## THE ASSEMBLY.

### THIRTEENTH DAY'S SESSION.

**This Morning's Proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly—General Business—Reports of Committees—Report on the Board of Missions.**

The reunited Presbyterian General Assembly convened this morning at 9 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Beatty in the chair, in the absence of the Moderator.

**The Preliminary Exercises.**

The usual preliminary devotional exercises occupied the first half hour of the session. Prayers and addresses were made by several commissioners. These exercises closed at half-past 9 o'clock, with the singing of the 23d hymn from the Assembly's pamphlet.

**Business Resumed.**

The Moderator having taken the chair, business was resumed. The minutes were read and approved. Several unimportant reports were received from committees.

The Committee on Mileage reported that they have kept seperate accounts of the "Old" and "New School" funds according to the request of the Assembly, and have disbursed the funds according to the former rules of the respective funds. In the "New School" fund the receipts have been $11,705, and the disbursements $10,637. In the "Old School" fund $1184 have been received, and $371 have been repaid to presbyteries. The mileage paid from this fund for 75,676 miles, at 1 cent per mile, was $756. There is a deficiency in the entire amount of $395, which, though $1500 less than the deficiency of last year, is still far too great.

The report closed with resolutions calling the attention of the churches to this fund for future meetings, that no deficiency may hereafter exist. These were adopted, and the committee was discharged with thanks.

**The Enabling Act.**

The first order of the day, the report of Judge Strong, was then taken up. It was moved that the report be accepted. This report is known as the Enabling act, because it enables the several presbyteries to organize. The consideration of the report was begun last evening.

The following was offered as an amendment to the last resolution of the report:—

"That the synods be enjoined in defining the bounds of presbyteries to be careful to designate by name the presbytery by which the succession of any presbytery which may lose its present organization shall be perpetuated."

The amendment was agreed to, and the entire report was then approved.

Dr. Hatfield moved that the blanks in the report be now filled. Agreed to.

**Report on the Board of Missions.**

The Standing Committee on the Board of Missions reported the names of the gentlemen who are to be elected members of the board. The list is that of the retiring class for 1870, which, by the adoption of an appropriate resolution by the Assembly, were re-elected for another term. The committee also reported several resolutions affecting the Board of Home Missions at New York, which were agreed to.

**Report on the Assembly's Trustees.**

The special committee on the Board of Trustees of the General Assembly submitted the following report:—

The committee appointed to consider what changes, if any, are necessary in the "Board of Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America," in connection with the present state of the reunited Church, respectfully report that of the eighteen members of the Board of Trustees, one was appointed before 1837, and all the others since that time by the Old School Assemblies, at different periods. It seemed to the committee eminently proper that at this Assembly a change should be made, so that what was formerly known as the "New School" branch of the Church should be represented in the board. Hereafter no such distinctions need be made.

Under the charter the Assembly has the power, at its discretion, as it shall hold its sessions in the State of Pennsylvania, to change one-third of the trustees in such manner as to it shall seem proper. In the exercise of this discretion, it is a difficult task for the committee to recommend action in the premises. In view, however, of all the circumstances, it seemed best to suggest the removal of six of the trustees who were only elected at the meeting of the Assembly in Pittsburg in November last. The regret of the committee is that thereby we lose the services of six gentlemen of the highest character. But this course appeared least open to objection.

Your committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

*Resolved*, That from and after this date the Rev. D. A. Cunningham, Hon. Joseph K. Findley, Archibald McIntire, Esq., James T. Young, Esq., Robert Cornelius, Esq., and H. Lenox Hodge, M. D., cease to be trustees, and in their places Hon. William Strong, Hon. Joseph Allison, Alexander Whilldin, Esq., Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., William G. Crowell, and John C. Farr, Esq., are appointed trustees of the corporation entitled "The Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America."

All of which is respectfully reported by

GEORGE W. JUNKIN, Chairman.

**The Mileage Committee Resolutions.**

The following is a copy of the resolutions abovementioned which were offered by the Mileage Committee on the subject of a better apportionment of the mileage in future:—

"And finally, with regard to the future, your committee would submit the following resolutions and recommend their adoption:—

"*Resolved*, That the presbyterial assessments for the commissioners' and contingent funds for the General Assembly of the year 1871 be fixed at six cents *per capita*.

"*Resolved*, That the presbyteries are hereby instructed to apportion their assessments among their various churches, to notify each church of the amount required therefrom, and to enjoin upon and require of each session the prompt collection thereof.

"*Resolved*, That hereafter the Assembly will expect and require from each presbytery represented therein, excepting foreign presbyteries, the payment in full of its entire assessment, according to its last preceding report of membership, irrespective of any delinquencies on the part of particular churches.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"MARQUIS CHAPIN,
"S. T. FREEMAN."

**Action on Board of Domestic Missions.**

Rev. Dr. Adams offered a resolution that there be two secretaries of the new Board of Domestic Missions now to be constituted, which was agreed to.

Rev. Dr. Adams said he had one other motion to make, with the distinct understanding, of which he hoped the clerks would take notice as a matter of record, that this action would not be taken as a precedent for future action. It has been the custom of our several boards to take this action. It is necessary we should take extraordinary action. My motion now is that we proceed to elect Rev. Henry Kendall and Rev. Cyrus Dickson, D. D., as the Secretaries of the new board, and Rev. Samuel D. Powell, D. D., as the Treasurer of that board.

Rev. Dr. Breed offered the following amendment:—

*Resolved*, That this General Assembly will cordially commend to the new board Rev. Henry Kendall and Rev. Cyrus Dickson, D. D., as first and second Secretaries, and Rev. Samuel D. Powell, D. D., as Treasurer.

A motion was offered that this amendment be laid on the table, which was agreed to.

The resolution of Dr. Adams was then adopted.

Rev. William M. Paxton, of New York, from the Standing Committee on Domestic Missions, offered the following resolution:—

*Resolved*, That in view of the retirement of the venerable Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions, this Assembly recognizes his able and zealous services, and that we assure him of our sincere and cordial sympathy and of our earnest wish that his life may be spared for continued usefulness in the Church, and of our sincere prayer that a Christian peace and hope may cherish his declining years.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

**The Committee on the Narrative.**

The chairman of the Committee on the Narrative, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, presented the annual narrative of the state of religion within the bounds of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. The consideration of this narrative was the second special order of the day for this morning.

**From the narrative we extract the following:—**

The vitally important department of church erection work has received a new impetus during the past year. Many of the presbyteries report the commencement or the completion of houses of worship. In others the sanctuaries of God have been repaired or beautified. But while graceful and elegant structures have been reared in large towns, and scores of substantial buildings have been finished in the newer settlements by the timely aid of our "Church Erection Boards," there is still a lamentable lack of suitable places for divine worship in too many localities. Our Western presbyterial narratives reiterate the constant cry, "Send us means to build churches and send us live men for their pulpits." It may be mentioned as a curious fact, that in one of our presbyteries (Dakota) there are seven organized churches and yet not a single church edifice. Five of the congregations meet in private houses, and a sixth is now rearing a log school-house as their lowly temple to Jehovah's praise.

The work of church extension has made fair progress in several of our presbyteries. In that of Missouri river seven new churches have been organized; in Lexington, five; in Londmulery, two; while the Presbytery of South Carolina have received seven new organizations into their roll. Six churches have been organized within the bounds of the Presbytery of Dubuque; in that of Albany a mission chapel has grown into an independent and flourishing church. These are specimens of cheering facts which rescue us and which partially atone for the grievious absence of an aggressive spirit in other portions of our denomination. As a whole our growth has not been as great as our wealth could afford, and as our glorious faith and polity demand.

**The Narrative Received.**

A motion was made that the narrative be received, and that it be ordered to be read from the pulpits of all the churches connected with the Assembly.

Objection was made to the last recommendation.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Vandyke to strike out all the words of the narrative relating to a rotary eldership. Agreed to.

A motion was also made to strike out the words "an unpardonable sin" used in connection with the failure to raise funds for the Board of Missions, and insert the words "a grievous sin." Agreed to.

The narrative, on motion of Mr. Tully, was then received.

**The Report on Freedmen.**

The unfinished business of yesterday afternoon's session, the consideration of the report of the Committee on Freedmen, was resumed.

Rev. Mr. Eston, as one of the committee, said he had spent considerable time in the consideration of this subject. He wanted to say that a separate organization was the only practicable way at this time. It will become obsolete finally. The committee were led to adopt this opinion from the experience of the past. The report which they brought forward recommended separate organizations. A separate department is absolutely necessary at the present time. We consulted several well informed gentlemen in regard to the matter, and they all declared that the only way to work this system was by having a separate department. We regard this entirely reasonable. We all know there is a division of labor everywhere. One department requires particular adaptation, and the devision of labor is its success. There are separate works to be done. The work of the freedmen at this moment is a special work, and a great work. There are four millions of these people within our limits. They are to live among us.

Ex-Governor Pollock said it was well to understand what we are on this subject. It is an important one and we should give it just consideration. The amendment before the Assembly now is, as I understand, that the work be transferred to the Board of Domestic Missions. Both the majority report and the amendment seem to want a change of existing circumstances. From the necessities of the case that work cannot be a permanent work and cannot require a special board. They must soon come under the charge of our board. We must for the present recognize the difference between the colored and the white men, but the time, thank God, is coming, and that speedily, when there will be no difference whatever between us, and we can then be united under one common board. I therefore move that the minority report and this resolution be laid on the table, with a view of taking up the majority report.

This was agreed to, and the majority report was taken up for consideration. It was read by the clerk.

Rev. P. A. Cunningham, of Philadelphia, moved that the Assembly substitute the word "committee" instead of the word "board." He also thought the committee should be continued in the city of Pittsburg, where it was well and judiciously carried on, and where they are better acquainted with its affairs. I hope the amendment will be adopted. We should keep up a distinction for a time, at least, in this matter. I think it necessary to keep up the two distinct collections in our Church. I do not believe, if we put these all in one, that we can raise as much as we did last year, and I think this committee will be appointed, and the work go forward as it has done in the years past.

Rev. Mr. Dorian said he did not care what the name of the persons to preside over them was—whether it was called a board or a committee. We wanted the men. I have for the last four or five years been the only white man in the field. We have done a very good work among the freedmen in the South. We can make Presbyterians out of the colored men as well as any other class. If we cannot make them Presbyterians, then Presbyterianism is not worth anything. The greatest calamity we could entail upon our country would be to withdraw from the missionary field. The colored men stick to her bosom and love the Church. Give us a place to stand, and give us some men who have the heart to stand. We should develop the intellect and knowledge of the colored men. Raise up ministers and raise up young females to be their helpers, and in a short time we would open Africa to the Church and religion.

Rev. Mr. Stockton said he was a member of the committee who brought in the minority report before the Assembly. We do not wish to have a permanent board. We want it conducted by a temporary committee.

Mr. S. J. Thompson said he wanted the work to continue in the hands of the committee at Pittsburg, at least for the present. The majority and minority now coincide and agree on this question. The work must be done by somebody.

Rev. Mr. Tully said he believed the time had come for merging this work in the home missions.

Rev. Mr. Crosby said that in order to specify he offered the following amendment:—

*Resolved*, That in the freedmen's Committee on Home Missions at New York, to whom is intrusted in place of the board the work of the freedmen, be intrusted this work until such time as the General Committee can act upon the plan of the Committee of Twenty-one.

This was ruled out of order by the Moderator.

The question recurring on the amendment to insert "committee" instead of "board," it was then adopted by the Assembly.

Pittsburg was then decided upon as the headquarters of the committee.

The board was made to consist of twelve members.

After a few slight alterations, the report as a whole was adopted.

**The Publication Committee's Report.**

The report of the Joint Committee on Publication was read by the clerk. The report states that a proper house of publication is greatly needed. The work of the board embraces the publishing of books, pamphlets, and tracts, of Sunday-School books, and of the home and foreign record; it also embraces book selling at the book stores and by colporteurs; also, gratuitous distribution.

This last branch requires several committees—an Executive Committee, a Publishing Committee, and a Committee on Accounts. The Secretary's duties are various and onerous, embracing correspondence, the editing of books, and the *Record* and *Visitor*, and the general business connected with the multifarious operations of the board.

The various items of the report provide in every particular for the consolidation of the board and the Publication Committee.

After considering several items of the report the Assembly adjourned with prayer by Dr. J. Alexander.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—It is suggested that the descendants of the signers of the Declaration of Independence adopt the necessary measures to arrange a reunion of each other on July 4, 1876, in commemoration of the centenary anniversary of the independence of America.

—The Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railway Company are about building a new depot at Front and York streets. They have sold their depot to the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

—The Reading Railroad Company are about purchasing the franchises of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

—Strawberries sold this morning at 15 cents a quart.

—The Forest City nine left for Baltimore this morning.

—The recent rains in the country adjacent to Philadelphia have been very heavy, and have played the mischief with grain.

—How many of the 20,000 additional shares of stock in the Sewage Utilization Company were given to late members of the last Legislature for the powers granted the corporation?

—Old Jim Burns, one of the most noted lobbyists at Harrisburg, is at present rusticating in this city.

—One corporation in this State alone paid $75,000 to members of the last Legislature, and Philadelphia came in for the largest share.

—Henszey, Hong, Stokes & Co. have dissolved partnership. This augurs two legislative junk-shop associations in the future; that is, if the late members of the old firm are re-elected.

—All our roadsters should enter their crack teams for the purses on Saturday, June 11, when the Congressional committee will be present.

—Strange as it may appear, scarce a cargo of tea is imported directly by our merchants.

—If our street cleaners will not keep our streets clean, then somebody ought to organize a brigade of "crossing-sweepers."

—A hue and a cry is being made for a "Poor Man's Railway through the Park." The interested parties are decidedly *rich* men and lobbyists. But why make poverty a handle?

—The Republican nomination for Receiver of Taxes is accorded to Bob Beatty. Well, Bob knows how to run a convention.

—The largest audience that ever assembled at the Walnut Street Theatre gathered therein last evening.

—Politicians say that the fight in the Fifth district lies between Harmer and Owen. Not a bit of it.

—The "Milesian Guards" will be reviewed on Wednesday next by Mayor Fox at Logan Square. County Fermanagh Band please take notice.

—Take the furnace-like cushions out of the railway cars.

—A new bridge is to be built at Fairmount.

THE PEACE SOCIETY.—The meeting of the Peace Society, which was held last evening at Harmonial Hall, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Branch, was called to order at 8 o'clock, and the Secretary, Dr. H. T. Child, read a translation he had made of a letter addressed to the society, and just received from that eminent peace advocate and statistican, M. Larroque, of France, in which he dwelt with particular force on the element of caste and aristocracy in Europe as dangerous to peace. Dr. Child elaborated this view in his address and was followed by the President, who refered to the influence of the recent New York anniversary of the Peace Union and the power of the press in its behalf, and urged practical work of peace. Jacob L. Paxson, of Norristown, and Rev. James Saul, of Philadelphia, addressed the meeting on the strength, security and value of peace principles, the latter dwelling upon the dangers of West Point Military Academy; when the meeting adjourned till next month.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.—Last evening, Tabernacle M. E. Church, on Eleventh street near Jefferson, was the scene of a fashionable wedding, the parties united being Barry Roth, Esq., and Miss Essie, daughter of Abraham Focht, living at No. 1335 North Broad street. The ceremony, which was a decidedly impressive one, was performed by Rev. W. C. Robinson. The church building was well filled with the elite of that part of the city. There were the usual number of groomsmen and bridesmaids, the latter being robed in costly dresses. The reception was given later in the night at the residence of the bride's father, and was well attended. The newly married couple left the city this morning for a tour.

## BURGLARY.

**Heroic Conduct of a Woman—She Shoots a Burglar.**

About 11 o'clock last night the residence of Dr. Getchell, No. 1436 Spruce street, was entered through a back window by a burglar, who succeeded in gathering together a number of silver forks, knives, spoons, wearing apparel, etc. Like "Little Oliver," not satisfied, he desired more, and accordingly commenced ransacking the parlor. At the time Dr. Getchell was absent on a visit to one of his patients, and no male adult, other than the burglar, was in the house. Mrs. Getchell, in her bedchamber overhead, heard the noise in the parlor, and at once surmised the cause, but not knowing how many or how few persons were in the house, she for a time kept quiet.

At length she determined to brave the danger and make a reconnoissance. Accordingly she quietly made her way down stairs, and approaching the parlor door, which was partially open, discovered but the one person, candle in hand, searching for plunder. Now Mrs. Getchell, although a woman, does not lack courage, a quality some would have us believe no woman possesses, and finding but one thief in the house she determined to give him battle. Making her way up stairs again, as noiselessly as she had descended, she secured her husband's revolver, and once more proceeded down stairs. When near the bottom, the stairway made a squeaking noise, and the thief taking alarm, dashed out of the parlor and past Mrs. Getchell. Although the shock was sudden she remained firm, and coolly taking aim, fired at and wounded the burglar, although where, or to what extent, is not now known. The rascal kept on, clambered through the window by which he had entered into the yard, then on to a hydrant, then over the fence and escaped. An examination of the premises showed that the burglar had bled profusely, as splotches of the crimson were discernible all along the hall-way, on the window sill, in the yard, and on the fence. It is unnecessary to add that he secured no plunder other than the leaden pellet which he carried as a souvenir of Mrs. Getchell's skill as a "shootist."

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.—A stated meeting of this society was held at its hall last evening, President Price in the chair. The usual routine business was transacted. A number of interesting letters were received by the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., among which were one from Colonel Walker McBean, Georgia, enclosing for the inspection of the society a heavy Spanish gold coin, dated 1742, worth instrinsically about $15 or $16, and offering to sell it to the society. The society, however, thanking Colonel Walker, declined to purchase, its finances not warranting the outlay. Also, one from the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., enclosing the drawing of a rare coin or medal, and asking the opinion of the society thereon. Many interesting communications were made to the society upon kindred matters. The report of the Committee on Rooms made at a special meeting on the 17th of March last was called up and the action of the special committee revoked. This was done because the report was accepted by but a small number of the members, the meeting being simply an informal one. Under this action the rooms at Ninth and Walnut streets were rejected. Mr. Hibler, from the Committee on Antiquities, reported a visit to the house of Patrick Coad, No. 1333 Race street, where were inspected some manuscripts of the late Prof. Matthew Carey. The manuscripts consisted of materials for a general scientific dictionary and for a dictionary and grammar of 80 different languages, 30 of which appeared to be complete and the balance fragmentary. A number of medals, coins, books, manuscripts, etc., were received, amongst others, the original manuscript of General Washington's resignation, dated 1797. A letter was read from Isaac C. Price, enclosing a copper coin of the time of Constantine the Great. Resolutions of respect to the memory of Gulian C. Verplanck, of N. Y., and Richard Stockton Fields, of N. J., were then passed, after which the meeting adjourned.

IMPROVEMENT.—The auction house of M. Thomas & Sons has been enlarged to the extent of twenty-five feet in width by the addition of the store No. 139 South Fourth street. This extension gives the main floor a front of fifty feet and a depth of one hundred and eighty. This portion of the building is now devoted exclusively to the sale of furniture, while the basement is reserved for its storage. The second story is now used for the sale of books, oil paintings, and fancy goods. The whole of the five stories of the extensive edifice, which includes both buildings, No. 139 and No. 141 South Fourth street, is occupied by this firm, whose existence in our midst dates back to nearly a half of a century.

THE BARBELIN MONUMENT.—The memorial tablet to the late Father Barbelin has been placed in St. Joseph's Church, Willing's alley, below Fourth street, and the unveiling ceremony will take place on Sunday next. It bears the following inscription:—

Rev. Joseph Felix Barbelin, S. J.
Born at Luneville, Alsace, France,
May 30, 1808.
Entered the Society of Jesus, in the Province of Maryland,
January 7, 1831.
Ordained Priest at Georgetown, D. C.,
September 17, 1835.
Died at St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia,
June 8, 1869.

BEFORE U. S. COMMISSIONERS.—The case of John Hart, charged with printing notes in the similitude of U. S. Government bonds, which was to have been heard before U. S. Commissioner Biddle, was postponed for another week.

A. J. Wightman, charged with having in his possession counterfeit notes in the similitude of Government notes, was to have had a hearing before U. S. Commissioner Hibbler at noon. Colonel Whiteley, the chief of the Detective Department at Washington, D. C., telegraphed that he was desirous of attending the hearing and requested that it be postponed for a week. The Commissioner renewed the bail and complied with the request.

STORE ROBBERY.—About 1 o'clock this morning thieves entered the grocery store of Messrs. Livezey & Frick, Frankford road and Sergeant street, by forcing open a rear door. The door was lined with two layers of sheet iron, one of which the thieves cut through, and the other they pried off. Once inside, they commenced operating on the safe and succeeded in blowing off the lock, securing $40 in pennies for their trouble. Had the thieves known it they might have saved themselves much trouble, as the safe had been accidentally left unlocked.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.—The exhibition of T. Buchanan Read's spirited picture of "Sheridan's Ride" will close next week at the Artists' Fund Gallery, on Chesnut street, opposite to the Mint. This exhibition is made additionally attractive by the readings of the poem every day and evening by Mr. J. B. Roberts, and by the fine collection of Mr. Read's works that have been made from various private galleries of this city. Those who have not seen "Sheridan's Ride" should do so at once.

ROWS.—James Mooney and John Carter last night engaged in a brutal encounter at Seventh and Bainbridge streets, which soon attracted a large crowd, and a miniature riot followed. Mooney and Carter, after much trouble, were arrested, and Alderman Bonsall sent them to prison.

Hugh Gilmore and James Locke last night indulged in a free fight at No. 622 Bainbridge street. Hugh punched James' head. Alderman Bonsall sent him to prison.

FLORAL FESTIVAL.—On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week, the ladies of Beth-Eden Church, Broad and Spruce streets, will hold a Floral Festival, Fair and Promenade Concert at Horticultural Hall. The band attached to the 1st Regiment P. M. will be present on each evening.

I. O. W. B.—Albert Barth, a resident of Washington lane, Germantown, last night returned home in a drunken condition, and feeling heroic (!) assaulted his wife with a boot, cutting her head badly. Albert was arrested and taken before Alderman Thomas, who held him in $1000 bail to answer.

MIXED.—Last night a pugilistic encounter took place at Eleventh and Ellsworth streets, between Charles Gorman and Nellie Logan. Charles ungallantly knocked Nellie down, and then punched her head. For this conduct Charles was arrested, and Alderman Bonsall sent him to prison.

FIRES.—About 3 o'clock this morning a slight fire occurred in a dwelling on Twelfth street, above Berks, originating from the range in the kitchen.

About 2 o'clock this morning an old shed in the yard of Messrs. Dolan & Shields, Twenty-second and Locust streets, was entirely destroyed.

TEN DOLLARS.—Sarah Ware last night entered a groggery at Seventh and South streets, and, watching her chance, grabbed $10 from the drawer. As she was leaving the proprietor necked her, and Alderman Collins sent her to Moyamensing.

THE BALTIMORE EXPRESS TRAIN.—On and after Monday, June 6, 1870, the express train for Baltimore and Washington will leave the depot at Broad street and Washington avenue at 11:45 A. M.

RABID CANINE.—Officer O'Hoolorran yesterday shot a mad dog at Ninth and Locust streets.

## DIED.

*(For additional Deaths see fifth page.)*

BARTON.—On the morning of the 3d instant, Mrs. ESTHER SERGEANT BARTON, widow of the late Dr. William P. C. Barton, U. S. N.

The relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 2118 Pine street, on Sunday, the 5th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 325 wfm5 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

# THIRD EDITION

## The English Fenians.

## John Bull Still Scared.

## Fresh Precautions Taken.

## The Œcumenical Council.

## A Recess to be Taken

## The French Regicides.

## More of the Accused Discharged.

## The Howard Investigation.

## Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

## *FROM EUROPE.*

**The French Regicides—A Preliminary Examination—Several of the Accused Discharged.**

PARIS, June 3.—Several prisoners who were arrested during the recent political excitement, charged with complicity in the plot against the nation and the life of the Emperor, were yesterday brought up for preliminary examination in the Chamber of Accusation of the High Court.

The court also investigated the papers found on the persons of some of the prisoners. Many of these were adjudged to have no connection whatever with the conspiracy; and while some of the prisoners were held for trial, several were unconditionally released.

**The Smallpox and Vaccination in Paris.**

LONDON, June 3.—Physicians of Paris report that the practical value of vaccination as a preventive of smallpox has been professionally demonstrated by actual observation in that city during the past month.

**The Papal Council to Take a Recess.**

ROME, June 3.—Immediately after the promulgation of the dogma of infallibility, on the 29th of June, the Œcumenical Council will take a recess until the 15th of October.

**The Irish Press on the Land Bill.**

DUBLIN, June 3.—The final passage of the Land Bill is regarded favorably by the Irish press generally. Some of the newspapers are jubilant over the success of the measure.

**Death of the Creator of the Abyssinian War.**

ZURICH, June 2.—Captain Charles Duncan Cameron, formerly British Consul at Massowah, Abyssinia, whose imprisonment by King Theodore occasioned the late Abyssinian war, died in Geneva yesterday, where he had gone for the benefit of his health.

**The Next Yacht Race.**

LONDON, June 3.—The New York Yachts and those of the Royal Thames Yacht Club will compete on the 13th, for the Dovertown cup. The course will be from Dover, England, to Boulogne, France.

**England Still Frightened by the Fenians at Home.**

There is still some apprehension in regard to the movements of the Fenians in England. The Government has received private information concerning their plan of operations.

Orders have been issued from the Admiralty Office to place double guards on all the dockyards and naval stattions in Great Britain, and to keep the fires banked in all the steamers, and other precautions calculated to facilitate the suppression of any revolt.

**Fourth Day of the Epsom Races.**

To-day is the fourth of the Epsom races. The interest centres in the race for the Oaks stakes of 50 sovereigns each; the owner of the second horse to receive 300 sovereigns, and the third 150 sovereigns, which closed with 188 subscribers. The betting stands about as follows:—5 to 4 on "Hester," 3 to 1 against "Sunshine," and 5 to 1 on Mr. S. Reeve's b. f. "Pate."

LONDON, June 3.—The race for the Oaks stakes at Epsom Downs to-day was a very fine one, and sharply contested. The weather was very fine, and a great crowd of people assembled to witness the sport. The favorites for the first place were beaten, and much money consequently changed hands. Six horses started, and the race was one by Gamos by barely three lengths. The following is a summary:—Mr. G. Jones' Gamos, 1; Mr. Merry's Sunshine, 2; Mr. Reeves' Pate, 3.

## *FROM WASHINGTON.*

**The Income Tax.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The House has, by a large vote, agreed to exempt $2000 on all incomes from taxation, and to tax all over that amount three per cent. It is thought the Senate will concur in this.

**Another Banking Scheme.**

Mr. Van Dyck, of New York, was before the Banking and Currency Committee to-day with a plan for funding the debt. He proposes that long four per cent. bonds be issued, and that all parties depositing these bonds with the United States Treasurers be entitled to have issued to them ninety per cent. of its face in curreney for banking purposes. This is the old scheme proposed some time ago by General Butler.

**The Howard Investigation.**

The agent of the Americaa Tract Society of New York was before the Howard-Wood Freedman's Bureau Investigating Committee to-day. It is said that he testified to large amounts of money having been paid by General Howard out of the Freedmen's Bureau funds to the Tract Society.

**Lawyers in the Court of Claims.**

A delegation of lawyers was before the Appropriation Committee to-day asking that the clause in the legislative appropriation bill which prohibits ex-Rebels from prosecuting suits in the Court of Claims against the Government be stricken out. The clause in question provides that no person except such as can take tae ironclad oath shall be allowed to prosecute claims in this court against the Government. The committee declined to strike it out.

## *FROM NEW ENGLAND.*

**The Fifteenth Amendment in Vermont.**

PORTLAND, June 3.—The colored men of Vermont celebrated the ratification of the fifteenth amendment here yesterday. Addresses were delivered by Mr. H. Johnson, of Albany, N. Y., Governor Ryland Fletcher, and Rev. Edward Mills.

**A Nova Scotian Murdered at Boston.**

BOSTON, June 3.—William Belger, of Nova Scotia, employed as a fireman on the steamer Ohio, was found dead, with a severe wound in the forehead, last night, in a drinking saloon in the northern part of the city. John Wood, keeper of the saloon, James Mann, and Jeremiah Sullivan were arrested on suspicion of murder.

**New York Money and Stock Markets.**

NEW YORK, June 3.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 3@4 per cent. Gold, 114⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 111⅜; do. 1865 do., 111⅛; do. do. new, 113⅞; do. 1867, 114½; 10s, 1868, 114; 10-40s, 108⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 69; Missouri 6s, 94; Canton Company, 69; Cumberland preferred, 42; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 100⅞; Erie, 23⅛; Reading, 108⅜; Adams Express, 63½; Michigan Central, 124⅝; Michigan Southern, 98½; Illinois Central, 139⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109½; Chicago and Rock Island, 120½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96⅝; Western Union Telegraph, 31⅝.

**New York Produce Market.**

NEW YORK, June 3.—Cotton easier; sales 500 bales middling uplands at 22½c. Flour—State and Western advanced 5@10c.; State, $4·85@5·75; Ohio, $5·15@6·10; Western, $4·85@6·40; Southern firmer at $6@10. Wheat advanced 1@2c.; No. 1 spring, $1·30; No. 2, $1·20@1·22½. Corn firmer; new mixed Western, $1·07@1·08. Oats firmer; Western, 62@64c. Beef steady. Pork steady; mess, $30. Lard quiet and steady; steam, 15@16c.; kettle, 15@16½c. Whisky steady at $1·08@1·08½.

**Baltimore Produce Market.**

BALTIMORE, June 3.—Cotton very dull and nominal at 22½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; Maryland, $1·40@1·50; Pennsylvania, $1·33@1·35; Western, $1·25@1·27. Corn lower at $1·17@1·20 for white and $1·11 for yellow. Oats very dull at 57@60c. Rye, $1·15@1·20. Mess Pork firm at $30. Bacon firm; rib sides, 17c.; clear do., 17½c.; shoulders, 14c.; hams, 22@22½c. Lard quiet at 17½c. Whisky dull and lower at $1·06@1·07.

**Obituary.**

LEWISTON, Me., June 3.—Ex-Congressman Cornelius Holland died to-day.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**The Drought of 1869.**

*District Court—Judge Thayer.*

To-day the Court is engaged in the trial of a suit of great importance, involving the question of the city's responsibility for losses occasioned to persons engaged in water transportation by the closing of the Schuylkill Canal during the dry season of 1869. The plaintiff in the suit is Henry W. Collins, the captain and owner of a barge, who claims damages for the detention of his boat at Manayunk for nearly a whole month, and the loss resulting from his failure to reach the market with his cargo, all of which was caused by the closing of the locks in order to feed the water works at Fairmount. Much evidence is being taken to lay before the jury the precise condition of the river and of the dam at Fairmount, which the public remember very well. As this is a test case, and will in its result regulate numberless others, a large array of counsel is engaged upon each side, and the case is being fought in earnest. On trial.

**The Tilman Homicide.**

*Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Paxson.*

This morning the court resumed the trial of William Atkinson, colored, for the murder of John Tilman, colored. Mr. Bregy, for the defense, offered evidence to prove that on the night of this occurrence the prisoner was very drunk, and then closed his case. The Commonwealth examined several witnesses in rebuttal, and closed. At the time of going to press the arguments of counsel were being made.

**Presentment.**

This morning the Grand Jury for the May term, having completed their labors, made their final presentment to the Court. They set forth that they have acted upon 379 bills of indictment, of which 232 were returned as true bills and 147 were ignored. The Grand Jurors mentioned the crossing of the Reading and Germantown Railroads over Broad street, and say the former should be compelled to move their depot westward, and the latter to put up gates at this crossing.

In the strain of other Grand Juries, these gentlemen deplore the crowded condition of our public institutions, and earnestly recommended their enlargement, and they also suggest that magistrates exercise more care in committing persons for trial in order to avoid cramming the prisons, and urge that those prisoners now awaiting trial be disposed of before the advent of warm weather.

Judge Allison thanked the gentlemen for their services, and discharged them from further attendance.

**Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.**

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cent. & Hud R | | Pacific Mail Steam... | 44⅛ |
| Con. Stock..... | 101¼ | Western Union Tele | 31⅛ |
| do. scrip..... | 95½ | Toledo & Wabash R. | 56½ |
| N. Y. & Erie Rail.. | 23⅛ | Mil. & St. Paul R.com | 66 |
| Ph. and Rea. R..... | 109 | Mil. & St. Paul R.pref. | 81½ |
| Mich. South. & N.I.R. | 98⅝ | Adams Express ex-d | 63½ |
| Cle. and Pitt. R..... | 109⅛ | Wells, Fargo & Co.... | 15½ |
| Chi. and N. W. com.. | 83½ | United States..... | 45⅝ |
| Chi. and N. W. pref.. | 91⅜ | Tennessee 6s, new. | 58½ |
| Chi. and R. I. R..... | 121¼ | Gold... | 114⅛ |
| Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. | 96½ | Market steady. | |

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3000 Sch N 6s'82... | 75 | 100 sh O C & A R.b60 | 46⅞ |
| $2000 do..... | 75 | 200 sh Read R..s60. | 53½ |
| $2000 C & Am 6s, 83. | 93 | 100 do.....b60. | 54·44 |
| $1060 N Penna 10s. | 109 | 200 do.....2d. | 54½ |
| $2000 do.....b5. | 109 | 100 do..... | 54⅝ |
| 100 sh Leh Nav..... | 35⅜ | 300 do.....2d. | 54⅜ |
| 200 do....s5 1s. | 35½ | 500 do.....s.c. | 54⅝ |
| 100 do.....b60. | 35½ | 100 do.....s5.54·44 | |
| 200 do.....1s. | 35⅝ | 100 sh Hestonv'e.b60 | 14⅜ |
| 400 do....b60. | 35⅝ | 100 do.....s60. | 14⅜ |
| 100 sh Lit Sch R.b3. | 43 | 100 sh Cata Pf..s30. | 38⅞ |
| 5 sh Penna R..... | 57¾ | 100 do.....b60. | 38⅞ |
| 2 do..... | 57¾ | 900 sh Sham'n C.b60 | 5 |
| 10 do..... | 57¾ | 100 sh Phil & E R... | 30¾ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2000 O C & A R bds | 82½ | 100 sh Read ..s5wn. | 54⅜ |
| $2000 do.....1s. | 84 | 400 do.....s5. | 54½ |
| $1000 Sun & L 7s....100 | | 200 do...1s.s30. | 54⅝ |
| 6 sh 2d & 3d St R. | 45 | 500 do.....s. | 54·56 |
| 115 sh C & Am R.1s. | 120 | 15 sh Del Div..... | 47 |
| 500 sh Sch N P..b30. lots... | 18⅜ | 300 sh Leh N St.1s. | 35⅜ |

THE COAL TRADE.—The following is the amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, June 2, 1870:—

| | Tons. Cwt. |
|---|---|
| From Port Carbon..... | 2,745 10 |
| From Pottsville..... | 84 18 |
| From Schuylkill Haven..... | 11,352 11 |
| From Pine Grove..... | 1,076 16 |
| From Port Clinton..... | 7,532 13 |
| From Harrisburg and Dauphin..... | 4,269 04 |
| From Allentown and Alburtis..... | 2,509 19 |
| Anthracite Coal for week..... | 29,571 11 |
| Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week..... | 9,218 11 |
| Total for week paying freight..... | 38,789 11 |
| Coal for Company's use..... | 2,971 06 |
| Total all kinds for week..... | 41,760 17 |
| Previously this year..... | 1,279,539 07 |
| Total..... | 1,321,300 04 |
| To Thursday, June 3, 1869..... | 1,465,198 05 |

—It is expected that the Keokuk bridge over the Mississippi will be completed by the 1st of October.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer

## AMUSEMENTS.

*[For additional Amusements see the Third Page.